

THE CHINA
WEEKLY

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

June 7, 1947

SANCTUARY FOR NAZIS

AN EDITORIAL

Behind The May Demonstrations

By Henry Lee

CRISIS IN CHINA

AN EDITORIAL

China's Dyeing & Finishing Industry

By Ben Y. Lee

"TIME" AND CHEN LI-FU

AN EDITORIAL



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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Kremlin's Parrots

To The Editor:

Hongkong is full of liberals and democrats who profess to be jealous of their national rights except when questioned about the detachment of Mongolia from China and the continued occupation of Dairen and Port Arthur by their masters in Moscow. Not only do they denounce the United States, but even English MPs and cabinet ministers are accused of being reactionaries and whatnot if Stalin, Molotov, Vyshinsky and company disapprove of such British leaders.

I do not know whether or not *Reuters* or the *United Press* can freely diffuse their anti-Russian propaganda to the Russians in Moscow. In Hongkong, the Communist News Agency, *Sin Hua*, has been very liberal in distributing information which may certainly be interpreted as aiming at the destruction of Anglo-American free institutions.

The KMT's fascistic publicity is known widely and detested by the rational Chinese. But the Communists' philosophy of oppression and imperialism appears to go unchallenged even by the conservative British Colonial authorities. The attacks on the United States by the Stalinist liberals and democrats have been particularly fantastic and untrue. A few days ago the *Wah Shiang Pao* reported that Americans buying wolfram were responsible for the smuggling of such cargo from China. Anyone with common sense would know that the United States does not depend on Hongkong for her tungsten supply.

The true story is that the Soviets, while repudiating the news of the purchase, as usual, have been consistently paying higher and higher prices for wolfram, through certain European companies, to Chinese smugglers.

Today, the *Wah Shiang Pao* accused the United States of trying to grab Formosa under the pretext of a UNO Mandate. The same paper condemned as impostors those who asked for UNO intervention in Taiwan. If these impostors asked Comrade Stalin to come down and rule China, these leftists would be pleased, provided they are not liquidated and tortured as Rightists and Trotskyites as Radek and Bukharin were after they had served their purpose.

The Bolsheviks do not care whether the masses suffer or benefit from certain issues. They are the parrots of the Kremlin. Their opinions are echoes of Red phonograph records. Comrade Stalin has slaughtered more Communists than any other living leader with the exception of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who was generally considered by England, France and America to be "nothing but a Red" in 1925.

Yet our liberals and democrats, appointed by Moscow for Hongkong and South China, appear to believe that Comrade Stalin is the defender of Communism and the savior of the proletariat now exploited by the capitalists, except those who enjoy the advantage of being around the Kremlin.

OLIVIER OMAR SINN.

Kowloon,
May 17, 1947.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

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Elizabeth Purcell
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Spirit Of "Anti!"

To The Editor:

I read with great interest Mr. Dick Wilson's letter to you in the May 24 issue. But, if Mr. Wilson doesn't mind, I wish to point out that a newspaper, or any other periodical would cease to be a means of furthering civilization and human welfare if it only knew how to "yes-sir" the government or civil authorities, no matter whether they are doing good or evil.

So far as I know, UNRRA and CNRRA are organizations of a relief nature, and so they must be well-informed of the real troubles and complaints of the needy. They are not departments or yamen, anyway. And I don't think you editors would be so undemocratic or arbitrary not to accept any useful, "nagging" suggestion of your "third assistant junior sub-editor" if he gets real facts and "fair" views from the people at first hand.

From similar advice given us by our well-meaning foreign friends, I often wonder if any constructive criticism will be possible without the ready and relatively sound response of public opinion backed up by the spirit of "Anti." What seems to be important is that in a China which is rotten to the very root, how can we hope to build a new bulwark of democracy and world peace if we are scrupulous in mopping up all refuse piles made up of feudal, bureaucratic, despotic and warlordly rudiments?

Just as we are using negative weapons to achieve positive ideals, we must be justified in brewing "constructivity" out of destructive criticisms. There need not be any argument regarding this because I believe that the future history of China, at least, will prove me right.

In viewing all things Chinese, you foreigners will have to take a totally different attitude from that taken in your own country or countries before you can

get anywhere. China will remain a mystery so long as you don't try to understand the Chinese officialdom, Chinese mentality, Chinese traditions and Chinese standards of morals. But in this respect you, the editors of *The China Weekly Review*, are far better and keener critics and eyewitnesses than the average foreign observer of China.

It is the Chinese people who will determine the destiny of China, not an individual soldier or an out-of-the-world and far-away-from-the-people scholar. Just keep a constant eye on the Chinese masses and go on with your liberty-cherishing editorials of anti-corruption, anti-inflation, anti-demoralization, anti-colonization, anti-fascism, anti-imperialism, anti-militarism, anti-feudalism, anti-bureaucracy, anti-dictatorship, anti-civil-warfare and anti-every-other-vice-in-this-damned-world-of-ours for the sake of HUMANITY, DEMOCRACY and WORLD PEACE!

Shanghai,
May 31, 1947.

LONG BOW.

Prayers & Politics

To The Editor:

It is extremely shameful for a Christian to search for physical blessings and earthly enjoyment, and it is an even worse thing for a true preacher of Christ's Gospel—a pastor—to support a certain political party. But these extraordinary things are so familiar that they make everybody suspicious of the real spirit of Christianity in present-day China.

Two weeks ago, when I went to the Baptist Mission for Sunday service, I found that the Rev. Abernathy—an American—was praying for our government's top officials, especially for President Chiang and Governor-General Wang of Shantung. This surprised me very much.

Christianity, from any point of view, is international and should not be prejudiced against any one nationality, race or sex. We believe that Christianity is not a political belief. Christians, if they like, may take part in political activities as in social movements, so as to make our actions closer to Jesus' lofty ideals.

But what a pity it is that even an American pastor, whose principal duty it is to preach of the coming new world, to help the downtrodden, and to practise Jesus' commands, prays for reactionary warlords, who by no means represent the majority of the Chinese people.

I cannot find "Blessed are the warlords, for they shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven" in our scriptures. If God could bless them, then I think that He is not our God, but Mars.

M. A.

Tsinan, Shantung,
May 28, 1947.

Victim

To The Editor:

I received your kind letter concerning the cancellation of my subscription to the *Review*. I sincerely thank you for your kind regards, but my financial condition does not permit that right now, therefore, I have to suffer for a short period for not being able to read continuously. But I hope to get some financial help from a certain quarter in a few weeks, and then I shall renew my subscription to your esteemed *Review*.

W. C.

Nanking,
May 23, 1947.

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—Through the kindness and generosity of "a certain Mr. F.," *The Review* is glad to present to W. C. a paid-up subscription for three months.)

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Terrorism In Nanwei

To The Editor:

It is almost two years since V-J Day, but the problems and the tax burdens of the long suffering innocent Chinese farmers have not been relieved. Besides the civil war, economic crisis and official corruption, which are slowly sapping the strength of China and her people, shady political terrorists have extended their activities even to the outlying districts of Shanghai.

On the afternoon of May 22, over 100 armed terrorists led by officials descended on Lee Chia Yien, northmost village of Nanwei Hsien, which is four Chinese li from Yang Kin, Pootung. They forced every farmer to pay CNC\$2,500 immediately and imposed a heavy tax on each mow of land he owned. As the farmers are all poor, and make barely enough to support themselves and their families, they were unable to pay the armed terrorists the fine demanded.

As a result, the terrorists started robbing the population along the Lee Chien Yien and South Yang Kin Bridge. Later on it was found that 20 farmers had been badly injured and 17 had been carried away. Among the wounded, three were hovering between life and death.

Before leaving the village, the terrorists declared that this bloody drama was conducted by Magistrate Hsu Chuen, who would take responsibility for all that had happened, and that the farmers, who were taken to the Nanwei Hsien's magistrate's office, would be released upon payment of the above mentioned fine.

Since then, all farmers have been requested to pay CNC\$2,000 to CNC\$15,000 per month for each mow of land. It is a well-known fact that the people of China have suffered greatly and are still suffering, but never before has a district within 100 miles of Shanghai been attacked and plundered in this way, causing sufferings to the hard-working people.

SUFFERERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

Nanwei, Pootung,
May 26, 1947.

Reader's Digest

To The Editor:

Three months ago we filled in an application form for free copies of the *Reader's Digest* issued by the Reader's Digest Co.'s Shanghai agent through the YMCA in Nanchang. We have not received any copy yet. Will you please publish this letter so that we may know what is going on?

JAMES L. C. LI.

Nanchang, Kiangsi,
May 17, 1947.

Instructive

To The Editor:

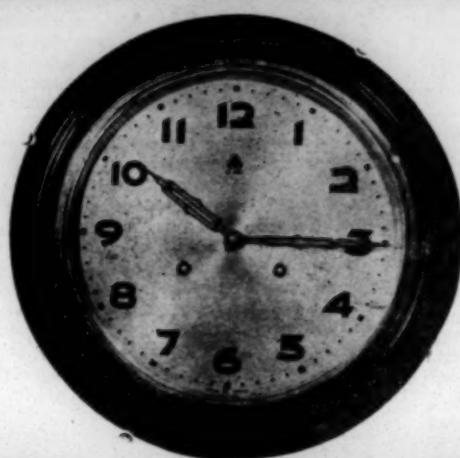
I have been a reader of your *Review* for but a short time; I find it both interesting and instructive and I spend a great deal of time reading each copy. My wish is to be a reader as long as I live.

Being a student, I am now studying at Shingsu Middle School, Chingkiang, but it is a great trouble for me to buy the *Review* here, so I wish to take out a subscription. I am very poor, during these days of skyrocketing commodity prices which threaten my family's livelihood, so I cannot easily spare even the little sum of CNC\$35,000 for three months' subscription.

However, I am sending sufficient money to cover four issues of the *Review*, from May 24 to June 21. Sometime, when my economic condition is improved I shall continue my subscription. I regret that this step should be at all necessary.

M. Y. C.

Chingkiang,
May 21, 1947.



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Torchlight

To The Editor:

I am very sorry indeed that under present circumstances I have to discontinue my subscription to your great *Review*, but I shall read painstakingly the copy I can borrow from our college library. I have also discontinued my subscription to the *Shanghai Evening Post* which editorializes every Tom, Dick and Harry subject on earth, and I am sorry for my friend, Randall Gould.

So far, I have not received my *Review* of May 17, and I hope that our Constitutional-Government-to-be does not tamper with that Torchlight which alone dispels the zero-hour darkness in China.

I read the "Letters from the People" column with high personal delight, but I have one more suggestion to make about your "Who's Who" column and that is that most of the subjects of this column were at one time or still are arch-criminals of China's pseudo-fascist-democratic-Soviet-and-what-not Government, to wit, Generals Ho Chien, Yang Sen, etc. The best thing is for you to eliminate that column for some time in order not to offend this shaky and shady government. But please do what you think best and my apologies for this forward suggestion. With every good wish for your continued crusade in China.

S. Y. L. H.

Chungking,
May 21, 1947.

Macao's Sins

To The Editor:

On the subject of the return of Macao, Shen-ting Lai, whose letter appeared in the May 17 issue of the *Review*, insisted that as the Portuguese colony has been the center of vices—gambling, opium and prostitution—and collaborated with Japan in the dark days of the war, China is entitled to its return.

I have no love for the colonial arrogance of the Portuguese, but I disagree with Mr. Lai's proposition because the situation is not as he described. Macao has legally abolished the opium monopoly, and the gambling and prostitution at present are not so obnoxious as they once were.

The Portuguese were forced to aid the Japanese during the occupation days, although many in Macao obviously were going much beyond the demand. Many betrayed the Allied cause for gain.

In the early part of 1945, Japanese marines and gendarmes arrested some 10 Chinese in the Central Hotel and executed them in a border village. The arrest was carried out with the help of Macao's police. The leader of the Chinese executed was "Admiral" Tseng Kee-fan, once Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal pilot, and an American returned student who deserted to the enemy because the fascistic terrorism was too much for his western training. He then became "Admiral" of the Jap-sponsored South China Navy. He expressed the desire, that if the Americans were to land in South China, he, "Admiral" Tseng, would lead his landing party to welcome them. The "Admiral" secretly took into his service five agents from the C. C. Blueshirts. Who gave them away to the Japanese, only God knows.

The Japanese appointed "Admiral" Kan Chih-yuan to succeed "Admiral" Tseng. "Admiral" Kan terrorized Macao with big announcements in all newspapers and by controlling rice and food supplies. "Admiral" Kan is still powerful, having been appointed to Formosa as General Chen Yi's inspector. His, "Admiral" Kan's, two helpers—Young and Tam—are also favorites of the KMT. They control the issuance of import permits from Hongkong to Canton.

Another Macao resident, General Hui, Isogai's schoolmate and the Generalissimo's present adviser, was the chief of the opium traffic concern in South China. General Hui was known to have double-crossed many pro-Allied workers. He is still important in South China.

The leaders of the KMT headquarters in Macao and Hongkong, are seen daily with Macao's biggest collaborators, including Aw Boon Haw, who flew to Tokyo and congratulated Tojo for licking the Allies.

I could name hundreds of cases where China under the KMT is not less innocent of the crime of working with the enemy's collaborators than the Macao government. In International Law, as in Civil Law, when one party to a contract violates the obligations, the other party is entitled to the relief. Not until China has a government with a cleaner record, will the rendition of Macao be justifiable.

Macao has a history of over 400 years. The enlightenment of Chungshan and South China owed much to the existence of a European colony. It has survived two Japanese encirclements, the first one at the end of the Ming Dynasty. Of course, Macao has its obligations if it wishes to maintain a status quo. The cultural and religious atmosphere is low. Many ignorant Portuguese or Eurasians have made fortunes out of China's misfortunes. They should redeem their sins by contributing more to educational and charitable enterprises.

HU BUK-KWEI.

Macao,
May 23, 1947.

Victory: An Illusion

To The Editor:

During the eight years' bitter fighting with Japan we *Lao Pai Hsing* suffered a great deal. However, we still had the

hope that with the coming of victory we might find a steady and peaceful life. But this proved to be an illusion. The civil war began immediately after the surrender of our enemy. Taxation, conscription and inflation continued without any improvement or rectification, in fact, on the contrary things have gone from bad to worse.

If we continue to carry on this war, the inevitable result will be our doom. Both the KMT and the CP say that they are fighting for us. Heaven knows! If you talk with the *Lao Pai Hsing* you will find there is not one who wishes the civil war to continue. We are unwilling to fight but we are compelled to do so! We are sorry about the tragedy but we cannot stop the slaughter. What pitiful creatures we are!

Recently, Professors Chow Bin-ling, Chang Tuen-shen and Hsu Te-han, members of the PPC, again suggested peace talks. We not only respond to their words, but wish to extend the peace movement throughout the country. For this is the real demand of *Lao Pai Hsing* and the only means of self-salvation. We cannot stop the civil war unless we unite to form a powerful voice.

It is high time we took the proper action, otherwise we shall lose the last chance of securing peace. Why do we stand here idle? If we want peace, if we want to help ourselves, we should join the "Peace Movement." We should petition our militarists of both sides until they drop their weapons. Millions of people of one accord, without fear of persecution, will attain the goal in the long run. Hurry up! Get into the Movement!

MOSES F.

Wuchang, Hupeh,
May 24, 1947.

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Teachers' Manifesto

To The Editor:

Watching the recent nationwide upheaval among college students with deep concern and close deliberation, we, professors at various universities and colleges in Shanghai, are of the opinion that the aspirations of the students are laudable and their requests legitimate, while the government's attitude and procedure in coping with the situation are unjustifiable.

By peaceful means, the students have been asking for the salvage of education, the adoption of democratic policies by the government, relief from the pinch of hunger, and the end of the civil war. No doubt if their wishes were taken cognizance of now and fully complied with eventually, the students as well as the nation at large would before long be happily lifted from the pit of suffering they are all in now.

There is nothing to be feared in this movement of the students. Rather, it clearly indicates that the nation is pulsating with a new spirit to excel itself. China's own history is full of such regenerating instances, ancient and modern. But to our surprise and despair, the government chooses not only to ignore the resurgent will of the people as voiced by the young, but resorts to hot-headed repressive measures. On May 18, the National Government in Nanking decreed its six "Expedients in Maintaining Social Order" and thereafter high-handed and disreputable steps have been unscrupulously and ruthlessly taken to suppress the student movement all over the country.

During the last fortnight, large numbers of college students have been molested, brutally beaten up, arrested and imprisoned on the false charge of their

being "Communist agents" in Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and other big cities. Pistol shots, bayonets, iron rods and heavy wooden clubs bristling with nails or barbed-wire coils have been indiscriminately used to wound and to kill. Hundreds and thousands of government agents, including policemen, soldiers, gendarmes and plainclothes men, have broken into dormitories at midnight to arrest students; girls have been pulled by the hair from their beds, not even being allowed to put on day dresses before they were thrown into police and military vans to be rushed to jails.

The arrests are being continued and the arrested will not be sent to the courts. Nor is it known when the imprisoned will be set free or whether wholesale murder will be their common fate. As teachers of the young men and women, we have, therefore, decided to declare:

We strongly condemn and protest against the use of brute force on the part of the government to suppress the student movement as well as the criminal violence employed and illegal arrests made by the government agents;

We demand the immediate release of all students thus arrested and the government's assurance in good faith that such wanton abuse of power will not be repeated;

We demand full protection of such basic human rights as the freedom of the body, of speech, of publication, of congregation, of the formation of societies, of lecturing, of demonstration and of petition, and the instant abolition of the six "Expedients in Maintaining Social Order;"

We ask for an increase in the outlay on education in the country's budget from less than four percent to 15 percent, as contrasted with the 80 percent at present

being spent for military expenditure; and We strongly urge the immediate ending of the civil war and the sincere practice of democratic policies by the government.

(Signed)

Tu Shu-su	Li Ching-ai
Shen Ti-lan	Wang I-chung
Chiu Han-sen	Fang Kwang-tao
Li Chen-wen	Hsiao Chi-fung
Chou Ko-cheng	Hsi Ming-chi
Wu Tze	Tsien Chung-hsu
Shia Kang-nung	Peng Hsin-wei
Sun Ta-yu	Chang Ho-nien
Sun Tze-ying	Chen Shih-wei
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Shanghai,
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New Police Methods

To The Editor:

In great remorse and indignation we call your attention to the barbaric and murderous action imposed on us by the secret service men this morning.

On May 26, having received a terrific beating the night before, the students of Chiao Tung University received a promise from the Mayor, stating that henceforth no such action would happen again and that no policeman would be allowed to enter the school campus unless notified by the President of the school. Meanwhile, we promised to resume classes as soon as all the students (taken after the beating) were released. Thus on May 29, all of us went back to class.

However, the authorities employed new methods against us students, for what purpose none can tell. Eight students were kidnapped by secret service men on May 28; however, we went to class just the same, leaving the matter to the school authorities to settle. But this morning at three o'clock, a large group of secret service men and policemen, exceeding 1,000 in number, raided the campus. They surrounded the dormitories and tried to carry away students who were recorded on a black list.

The first black list consisted of 16 names, mainly student-government representatives; the second consisted of 30 more, and the third of about 200 names.

Fortunately, all the boarders gathered together to protest and none were taken, and the raiders left at eight o'clock in the morning. There were also soldiers of the Youth Army surrounding the school at the time.

When they had left, all the students, led by professors, marched out to the municipal government office to appeal to the Mayor. Hardly were they 100 yards away from the school gate than they were attacked by a team of beastly secret service men, armed with clubs and pistols. All of the students were scattered and returned to school, even more indignant and fiery. One of them was shot through the wrist, another had a broken skull; altogether five were severely wounded and over 100 slightly wounded. Even a professor was hit.

Similar fates met the Fuh Tan and Chi Nan University students. Both these schools decided to resume classes this morning. When we were on strike, we were beaten and taken in for disturbing public order. Now that we have resumed classes, we are again beaten, until we again have to strike. What the purpose of all this is, no mortal can tell.

The purpose of this letter is to call your attention to the totally wrong action taken by the government. Under any condition, the government has no right to use such threats as beating people or kidnapping people. Justice has its anger; and the government had better change its policy before the students of

the whole country are in flames. By that time it will be too late.

STUDENTS OF THE CHIAO
TUNG UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai,
May 30, 1947.

Tears of Grief

To The Editor:

On hearing that some students of National Central University were tortured on May 20 because of the fact that they cried for peace and relief from hunger, we, the students of Public Administration Group, National Ying-Sze University, cannot refrain from shedding tears with a feeling of great grief.

Never did we dream of living under a government that insists on restriction of personal freedom, freedom of press and of information. . . . Many a student has been injured and arrested. Here, we should raise a loud cry:

(1) Cessation of the civil war: we students are all anxiously hoping for peace.

(2) We must beat down those who have kindled the flame of civil war.

(3) We are fully determined to oppose the Incident of May 20.

(4) We are afraid of nothing, not even of death. Nothing can prevent us from crying out for Right.

LEE SHYUE-KEAO.

Hangchow, Chekiang,
May 25, 1947.

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Special Students

To The Editor:

I am a student of the National Fuh Tan University, and am surely not Communist-inspired nor a subversive element, as our government has called us. As a human being, I can keep silent no longer. I appeal to you!

We who stand for justice and right are agitated by the increasing number of tragic incidents. At first we mourned for the victims and we could not refrain from shedding tears. But now our resentment has been intensified. The fire of hatred is kindled in our hearts. Why should our security and freedom be threatened by a few specially authorized students who use the most paltry, cruel and illegal methods to injure us. The authorities of the F. T. U. have not prohibited their illegal actions, but support them secretly.

During the night of May 18, after a meeting, four students were beaten up by more than 20 special students. The president neither inquired into this incident nor punished those who had beaten up the innocent, although we handed our petition to him.

At 1.30 p.m. on May 23, most of us attended the mass meeting called by the Student Association to support the "May 18 and May 20 Tragedies." Some special students disturbed the hall and interrupted the meeting. The whole auditorium was in a state of confusion. Even the president and the dean of discipline found it impossible to maintain order. Those who witnessed this incident became very angry, and the special students became conscious of their inability to interrupt the meeting and left the hall. It was found that they had been authorized to call the police and gendarmes.

At 3 p.m. we found that red automobiles and jeeps were waiting for us at the gate and we saw that it would be dangerous

for us to leave the auditorium. Our feeling was one of resentment rather than of terror. Five students were arrested. The University was in a state of siege for 10 hours. Fearful for our security we remained in the hall all through the night.

The five arrested students returned to us at 6 p.m. on May 26. They had been imprisoned for three days and that night we held a meeting to welcome them back. After that meeting another tragedy occurred. As hundreds of students marched on Kuo Chuan Road on the way to the lodgings they were beaten up with iron rods and wooden sticks by more than 30 men in plain clothes. The electric lights by the roadside went out, and immediately upon hearing the signal the police and gendarmes arrived promptly within a few minutes. About 30 students were wounded, three of them seriously. What a terrible incident!

We cry for security and freedom! We cannot bear these evil, illegal events! The *Shun Bao* reversed the facts, saying: "The arrested students were released on the afternoon of May 26. Those students who insist on striking held a welcome meeting and afterwards beat up many of the anti-strike students. Hence, that agitated the resentment of those students who would maintain justice." What nonsense! It is shameful for a newspaperman to confuse right and wrong.

In the last few days such tragic incidents have happened repeatedly in several universities and are authentically considered to have been previously planned. The government has broken its promise to protect our security. We hope anxiously that public opinion will support us and assist us to maintain justice and right.

A STUDENT OF FUH TAN.

Shanghai,
May 28, 1947.

Repression Scored

To The Editor:

Due to the fact that the civil war has assumed unprecedentedly large proportions, the people's sufferings have been steadily increasing. Those who have lost their lives have died in a tragic manner, and those who still live are in constant danger of losing their lives.

Take, for instance, the education budget. This has been reduced to less than four percent of the total State budget. Out of their patriotism and under pressure from hunger, students throughout the country have petitioned the Government to cease the civil war and to alleviate the educational crisis. This is really a wish shared by all the people of the country. Yet the Government has announced the "Measures for Maintaining Peace and Order," seeking to suppress the actions of the students by armed force.

On May 20, a tragic incident occurred at Nanking, and similar incidents also took place in Peiping and Tientsin, so that the painful story of the "March 18" (1924) incidents has repeated itself today. Since May 24, students have been put under arrest here in Shanghai and, according to press reports, a total of more than 100 of them thus far have been arrested.

The privately-owned newspapers, *Wen Wei Pao*, *Lien Ho Jih Pao* and *Sin Min Wan Pao*, were ordered to suspend publication on May 25. The fact that the people have been so thoroughly deprived of their civic rights is indeed amazing. The newly reorganized government has claimed to be "democratic," but what kind of a "democracy" is this? Being indignant over this state of affairs, we hereby pledge ourselves to support the students and the newspaper men, and make an urgent appeal as follows:

(1) That the Government immediately

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- cease the civil war;
- (2) That all laws and measures designed to restrict the people's rights be abolished immediately;
 - (3) That the students' demands be respected and met in a reasonable manner;
 - (4) That the students who have been arrested be set free and that the newspapers which have been ordered to suspend publication be permitted to resume publication immediately.

Kuo Mo-jo
Yeh Sheng-tu
Cheng Chen-tu
Liu Ya-tse
Pa Chin

Mao Tun
Hung Sheng
Tien Han
Hsu Kwang-ping
And 9 Others.

Shanghai,
June 1, 1947.

Siege Denied

To The Editor:

According to a report by the *Central News Agency*, a certain spokesman for the Ministry of Education in a talk said something concerning the National Chi-Nan University that was totally contrary to fact. It was said that the spokesman stated that "a minority of students of the Chi-Nan University besieged the residence of their President Lee, thus causing Madame Lee to become terrified and hurt herself by jumping down from upstairs."

The facts are as follows: On May 16, the representatives of more than 30 corporations of our schoolmates asked for an interview with President Lee because a small section of students, such as Wang Shih-wa, under the pretext of their "Students' Association," secretly carved a seal and wished to destroy the reputation of Chi-Nan University. The representatives asked President Lee to dissolve the "Association."

THANKS!

The Review gratefully acknowledges the receipt of CNC\$420,000 from "A Friend of China" for 12 three-month subscriptions to *The Review* to be presented to various readers as the need may arise.

The representatives stated that they communicated with the President by telephone and were permitted to visit his residence. The President was out. Although the representatives were disappointed nothing out of the way occurred there. Such statements as "besieged President Lee's residence," etc. are totally false and baseless.

The deans of the Faculties of Art and Science and the Secretary of the President's office were on the spot and witnessed the facts. They can testify to the falsity of the statement of the spokesman, just as we can. The reputation of Chi-Nan University is not to be calumniated. In order to make manifest the true facts to the impartial public, we have to publish our refutation of this false statement.

THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE NATIONAL CHI-NAN
UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai,
May 25, 1947.

Students Assaulted

To The Editor:

On the evening of May 26, the Students' Association held a welcome meeting for the five released students. Nearly 1,000 students were present, and few of them

have strong political prejudices; they simply came to give the released students some consolation and listen to them tell of how they had been arrested and what the conditions in the prison were like.

When the meeting came to an end, the chairman warned the students to return to their dormitories in groups, so that no unfortunate incident would occur. Just as the last few hundred of them were approaching the intersection of Wedemeyer Road and Kou-Chuan Road, suddenly a pistol was fired, blacking out a road lamp.

In the darkness, many desperadoes rushed out from the sides of the road, where they had been lying in wait, and with iron rods and heavy wooden bars attacked these innocent students mercilessly. Instantly many of them fell with their heads broken and bleeding; almost none of them escaped injury; some were very badly hurt.

At this time, the policemen came, and instead of pursuing the desperadoes, they surrounded the victims and let the desperadoes flee at their leisure. So far as we know, the following are the names of those severely wounded, two of whom are said to be in a very serious condition: Tzai Tai-yan, Tzai Ko-tou, and Li Yun-lu.

Some of the government controlled newspapers, such as the *Shun Pao* and the *Central Daily*, gave malicious reports of this incident, which were contradictory to the truth. Such reports will doubtless confuse the facts and mislead public opinion. For the sake of liberty, for the sake of democracy and for the sake of righteousness, we hope you will disclose the whole truth to the public.

STUDENTS ASSOCIATION OF
NATIONAL FUH TAN UNIVERSITY.

Shanghai
May 29, 1947.



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Vol. 106 Shanghai, Saturday, June 7, 1947 No. 1

Sanctuary For Nazis

CHINA today is probably one of the leading sanctuaries in the world for former German "big shots" who wish to avoid repatriation to Germany and possibly subsequent war crimes or denazification trials. This situation has developed through the desire of certain important Chinese businessmen and industrialists, as well as of the Government itself, to "make what they can" out of German assets left in China at the war's end. These "assets" naturally include technicians and other "important" Germans, in addition to factories and similar physical property.

This has resulted in the repatriation of hundreds of insignificant Germans and the retention of entirely too many leading Germans, including Nazi propagandists, businessmen, etc. who work hand in glove with influential Chinese personalities. Links have been established with neutral countries, new firms have been founded. A few highly-placed employees of German concerns are even reported to have left China for neutral countries disguised as "Displaced Persons," despite the efforts of Chinese and American authorities to check repatriation lists. A few former Nazis can be seen walking through Shanghai's streets, while some who were known as Nazis now hold jobs of the utmost importance in China.

Herr Fritz Cordt, Nazi propagandist and press attaché of the Nazi Embassy, remains in China. A long-time resident of Shanghai, he was interned here for almost a year after V-J Day. He left this city for northwest China by air a couple of weeks ago and is now reported either in Lanchow or Taiyuanfu. Cordt is currently known as a "fur expert." The former supreme NSDA Party judge, Herr E. Schult, sub-manager of the Mee Yeh Handels Compagnie, is still in Shanghai.

Herr Konrad Schindler, wealthy Austrian representative of Koreska, manufacturers of typewriter ribbons and stencils, who, following the Anschluss with Germany, managed to avoid the repatriation ships due to his foresight in not surrendering his Austrian passport when he became an active Nazi party officer. Dr. W.

Daust, former head of the Nazi-dominated German Paulun Hospital, is also in China today.

In the business world, too, peculiar events are taking shape. Huge fortunes are manipulated, former German assets are being "reorganized," and American, British and other Allied interests are disregarded.

After V-J Day the DEFAG and Bayer Pharma Company, main outfits in China of the allegedly dissolved I.G. Dye Trust, were taken over by the Alien Property Administration. They are now in the process of "reorganization." This is in accordance with the Central Government's plans. As far back as last January 15, the *North-China Daily News* reported: "The Executive Yuan has ordered the Central Trust of China to reorganize the DEFAG Dyestuff Company and the Bayer Pharma Company as corporations under China's company laws in order that these two former German factories may resume operation under Government supervision."

Such an order is of course understandable and is one with which no one can take issue. China needs every single factory in the country and, obviously, needs many of the skilled German technicians to operate them. However, the attempt at secrecy with which these activities are being carried out and the various stratagems used to hide former Nazis and to transport some of them around the world can only alarm the Americans, British and Russians who sacrificed so many lives and so much material to rid the world of the Nazis. Some of the Germans finding sanctuary in China are wanted by the Allies, either as war criminal suspects or as undesirable persons whom the victors wish to ship home to Germany where they may face denazification courts and where a watchful eye may be kept upon them.

There are known to be scores of Germans, most of them former Nazis, whom the Allied powers occupying Germany want repatriated and who are still at large in China. Furthermore, information from Germany reveals that the remnants of the Nazi machine there still have occasional contact with Germans in China and are attempting to enforce "party discipline" by various means, including Gestapo methods, upon the German community today in China. In addition it is known in Germany that the I.G. Farben Industrie, as well as other German trusts have actual plans for maintaining—secretly, of course—their world headquarters in Shanghai.

While Herr Carl Gadow, local I.G. Farben chief, was repatriated to Germany in the summer of 1946, it is reliably reported that he carried with him blueprints for the reorganization of the I.G. trust into a streamlined world cartel with most operating bases outside Germany in neutral or friendly countries. Shortly after Gadow left, Dr. Wilhelm Haas, another former I.G. man and one-time German diplomat who during the war was I. G. "liaison officer" in North China, reportedly went to Switzerland. In Switzerland Dr. Haas is said to have the company of Fritz von Behring, East Asia chief of the Bayer Pharma Company, and Herr Frank Iden, assistant manager of that firm's Shanghai office, who are also reported to have privately left China. Shortly

thereafter Bayer's Shanghai chief, Herr Bechtle, is said to have departed as a normal world traveler for Switzerland.

Meanwhile, reorganization of DEFAG and Bayer in China has been progressing smoothly. A loan has been advanced for implementing the reconstruction plan and more than 10 former I.G. men have been employed. Other previous staff members of the two companies, though not officially and directly connected with the two reorganized ex-German firms, have continued to work in close touch with the new administrations. Among the former German I.G. personnel reported to have been "rehired" are: Karl Kuehn, Oskar Franz, Johannes Hildebrandt, Friedrich Schilk, Dr. Kurt Miss, and Walther Hilbricht. Franz, Miss and Hilbricht are expert dyers of long standing. Rudolf Dohse, also a former I.G. man, is connected with some other Chinese firm.

While Von Behring and Iden are supposedly shaping up the Switzerland end of the "New" Bayer Pharma Company, at least two former directors of the company, Dr. Hubert Wilpert and Max Tiefenbacher are reported working on the reorganization here.

Aside from those activities which involve sections or departments of the Chinese Government, China's powerful capitalists are not letting any grass grow under their feet. In one company Hans Melchior, and Guenther Veith, well known German businessmen, are said to be employed. Another firm currently employs Capt. Walther Stennes, former chief of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's bodyguard, and, reportedly in an advisory capacity, Erich Kayser, a wealthy friend of Stennes.

Among the prominent Germans who have avoided repatriation by devious means is Werner Jannings, former head of Siemssen & Company in Tientsin. Jannings first tried to avoid repatriation by seeking the protection of a high Chinese official. Later, when it appeared that the U. S. Marines in Tientsin were forcibly going to deport him, he and some 25 German friends dashed off to Taiyuan, where they now enjoy the hospitality of Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, warlord governor of Shansi.

Another old German firm reported to be in the process of "reorganization" is Carlowitz & Company, which is said to have "re-employed" Rudolf Laurenz and Johannes Lindner.

Other formerly prominent Germans who have avoided repatriation and who now serve as advisers to various branches of the Chinese Government or as personal advisers to important Chinese officials or individuals include Baron Bodo von Stein, former head of the Salt Guards; Hans Ruecker; Wolfgang Seidel, for almost a decade reputedly the wealthiest individual Nazi in the Far East and an industrialist and former Japan resident with once vast holdings in both Japan and China. Werner Amtage, formerly of Siemens; Egbert Wilhelm Hildenhagen; Dr. Gustav Probst, former head of Siemens; Capt. Wilhelm Bornschein, China Merchants' pilot; and Otto Hoeft.

We realize of course that not all of the men we have named are "dangerous," nor were all of them Nazis. However, it would be well for the authorities concerned with such matters to review the cases whereby some of them have so far avoided repatriation.

It must be remembered that the vast majority of the "important" German businessmen and technicians running various German concerns here during the war had close connection with the Nazis. In a police state such as Hitler and his gang ran, the state saw to it that key posts in industries and commercial houses were occupied by "reliable" men, most of whom also held party offices in their local communities.

The responsibility of the German business group for the war and their participation in the German plans of conquest are well known. It was upon the money supplied by German industrialists who feared Communism and desired a docile labor force that Hitler rose to power. The indictment in Germany of 24 top officials of the I.G. Farben-Industrie by the United States prosecutor, Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, last month on war crimes charges constitutes further proof that the Allies consider many key German industrialists as partly responsible for the war. As the indictment pointed out, Hitler could not have launched his attacks against France, England, Russia and the rest of the world without the active and enthusiastic support of the German trusts, especially I. G. Farben which supplied, among other things, synthetic gasoline, synthetic rubber, aluminum, magnesium, explosives, poisonous gasses (used in murder factories), etc. I.G. Farben even participated in Himmler's slave labor schemes, with the records showing that in one Farben plant there was a 300 percent labor turnover per year. This was because the women and the children and the weak died rapidly under the harsh working conditions.

The records seized in Germany further show that German industrialists began their campaign to reconquer their monopoly position in many commercial and industrial lines immediately after World War I, and that after Hitler came to power the strength of the cartels, exercised through control of patents and exclusive agreements with various foreign industries, was used as an instrument of national policy by the Nazis in their efforts to conquer the world. It has also been revealed that on Pearl Harbor day America was a great deal weaker in many industrial fields than she normally would have been due to the trade agreements between I.G. Farben and other German trusts and certain American industries.

Chinese industrialists and the Chinese Government should consider the past activities of the German "businessmen" before becoming too involved in plans for the restoration of German enterprises in China and other places outside the control of the Allied powers occupying Germany. The pattern, as it is beginning to shape up now, is entirely too similar to the one after the first world war when the Germans, prohibited from constructing factories of certain types in Germany, built them in Russia and other countries.

China must not become the arsenal for Germany as her leaders plan for their next attempt at world conquest.

We realize fully that the Chinese Government must utilize to the best of its ability all German assets left in China. Even so, the Government should proceed cautiously and certainly should curb the activities of some of the "bureaucratic capitalists" and other influential Chinese businessmen who are interested only in profit and who will do anything for a few gold bars, regardless of how dirty their hands may become in the process. German industries can be operated, and some thoroughly screened German technicians can be retained. However, there is no valid reason for not repatriating many of the Germans now enjoying sanctuary here. Many are actually incapable of contributing anything to China except, perhaps, a working knowledge of how to form international cartels and how to preserve a Nazi nucleus to rally around a future German Fuehrer.

Makes A Difference Department

A scandalized reader objects: "What's this in J. Elliott Ross' article last issue (Rushing into Marriage), about 'Jacob served his father-in-law seven years before marrying Rebecca?' If he married Rebecca he was marrying his own mother! (Gen. XXXII, 5-6). In fact it was Rachel he married. (Gen. XXIX, 28.)

Thanks a lot for correcting this scandalous report. J. Elliott Ross was evidently quoting from memory when he made that statement.—*The Catholic Review*, May, 1947.

Now we can all heave a sigh of relief.

Crisis In China

THE Central Government—to the surprise of many observers—appears to have weathered, at least temporarily, the national crisis scheduled for June 2. While it would be premature to say that the Government has solved the student and labor problems, which for the past week or two have taken precedence over the military and agrarian difficulties, it does appear that the political strategists in Nanking have again succeeded in cleverly evading a full-fledged test of strength with the various internal opponents of the regime.

While the main points of interest revolve around the military, political and economic hurdles which Nanking will again be facing in a matter of weeks, it is of some interest to re-examine events of the past fortnight and, with the advantage of hindsight, perceive just how the Government maneuvered itself out of a succession of very tough spots.

Since the ousting of Dr. T. V. Soong as premier, the pace at which the country has been "going to the dogs" has increased considerably. This is not to say that Dr. Soong's departure from the national scene is the cause. The cause, a combination of several factors of which the civil war is the most important, has been present all along. The increased tempo of the process of deterioration is a natural occurrence which always happens when a nation is spending a steadily increasing portion of its efforts in non-productive activities such as war. This is especially true when the Government is neither fighting the war nor running the country too efficiently.

The only modern example we have of an opposite situation is the United States, which recently managed to fight a tough war and actually improve the standard of living of its people at the same time. This unusual situation resulted largely because of tremendous unexploited national wealth and a labor force which continuously becomes more efficient (largely through technological advances). In China we have almost the reverse. Although national wealth in many ways is yet to be exploited, the tools to exploit it—technological skill of workers and abundant machines—do not exist. It therefore follows that whatever wealth is spent on war is taken away from the people.

For a short period the strain is not too great, but as time passes it increases in almost arithmetical progression. Since China at best lives on only slightly more than a bare subsistence level, the continuous skimming off of the "surplus" for the war tends, in addition to lowering the people's living standards, to kill the profit which normally would be plowed back as capital investment. This means no advancement or improvement of the economy. Further, as the drain continues and increases, the civilian economy is so depressed that a measurable decline in productivity is noticeable. As the total production declines and as more and more is required for the war, the economy rapidly recedes until it has sunk to the point where, faced with actual starvation, the general populace becomes completely dissatisfied and balks.

This is the period we now are facing. How long it will be before the end arrives—if it ever does arrive—is of course almost impossible to say. However, historians in the future will assuredly look back upon this day in China and call it the period just before the collapse, or, perhaps, the period just before a final and effective remedy was found.

In our opinion the crisis is so acute that a general breakdown of authority in the "rear" can come almost at any time, unless there is a complete change of policy in Nanking or unless substantial aid is forthcoming from the United States. If neither of these events take place, it is merely a question of how strong the Government is and how long, after its actual physical ability to control the rear areas disappears, it can handle the situation by employing the same type of unbelievably astute political maneuvering which we have witnessed in the last two weeks.

The length of time which this latter period can cover is unpredictable, except that on the basis of Chinese history we know that many regimes have stayed in office for years after their physical power to rule had disappeared. The Manchus, largely through the political cleverness of the Empress Dowager and a few of her advisers, managed to hang on to power for many years after the dynasty's strength had been dissipated. Refusing to implement the required reforms and modernization which the court found distasteful but which more than likely would have extended the life of the Government for many years by putting it on a new and firm basis, the

rule of the last dynasty was nevertheless prolonged for a considerable period.

Nanking averted the crisis of June 2 by a series of extremely clever moves. Shanghai, the key area, was "kept quiet" by a combination of appeasement and repression. After it became known that the students—the main instigators of open protests against the almost intolerable conditions in the rear areas—had set June 2 as the day for their major demonstrations, the authorities set about to break the back of the movement by force and to alienate the students from their main potential ally, the city's thousands of dissatisfied workers.

Political and propaganda campaigns against the centers of the student unrest were launched. The San Min Chu I Youth Corps, a pro-Government youth organization which has cells in each school, began the attack with large doses of counter-agitation propaganda. This was followed by a few doses of physical violence, not unlike storm trooper tactics. When this failed to frighten the student agitation centers sufficiently, the Youth Army, the police, the troops and the gendarmes were called out.

This was perhaps the most dangerous point in the whole campaign. An inadvertent massacre of students here might well have inflamed the entire country, so extreme care was taken to prevent shootings, or at least serious or widespread injuries or deaths from shootings. Clubs and other types of homemade weapons were used. Many arrests—usually made in a terroristic fashion in the dead of night—were carried out. Three newspapers here which have been in open opposition to the Government were summarily suppressed.

Here again the plan was fraught with danger, but this time from outside. The arrest of students and the suppression of newspapers are outrages in most American eyes and sure to raise widespread protests throughout the United States. In China it was desirable that the public have knowledge of these moves so that the impression of Government strength be firmly implanted in the public mind, but for America some plausible means of explanation had to be found. This was done by waving the Red flag, which is in extremely bad repute in America at the moment. It was realized, however, that the cry of "COMMUNISM!" alone would not be sufficient to excuse widespread arrests and more or less arbitrary imprisonment of students and reporters, so the authorities hit upon the idea of a "repatriation of Communist agents" to Red areas. The move at least prevented critics from saying that the Government was going to put them in concentration camps and mistreat them.

The authorities who drafted this plan obviously must have known that UNRRA, which they blandly designated as the shipping agency to "repatriate" those arrested, would certainly decline to handle an undertaking obviously entailing so many political complications. Therefore, no repatriation was ever actually contemplated. Now the authorities have announced that they plan to release most of those arrested, so appeasement is again alternating with repression.

One further move was all that was required to round out the plan: the driving of a wedge between the students and the workers. This was simply accomplished by the dangerous but successful expedient of falsifying the cost of living index for the past month in a manner calculated to pacify the workers. We say "falsifying" in the sense that the Shanghai municipal authorities, who have for months issued a "low" index, arbitrarily hiked this month's index by approximately 40 percent, thus for the first time giving Shanghai's workers an index somewhere in the general neighborhood of its proper level.

This stratagem, like the rest, is at best a temporary one which more than likely will lead to increased difficulties in the near future. The small business class, as well as the wealthy business and industrial groups were hard hit by the "high" index and the move will certainly expedite the bankruptcy of many firms which have been on the verge of insolvency for months.

This method of meeting increasingly critical problems which arise as the nation approaches a major crisis, is in the long run short-sighted and, by merely putting the decisions off for a few days, weeks or months, makes the final solution ever more difficult.

The basic problem, of course, is the civil war and it is undoubtedly a simple matter for observers to sit on the sidelines and advise the Government to end its problems and sidetrack the oncoming crisis by ending the war. This the Government seems unable to do, either in a military or political fashion satisfactory to itself. However, it is obvious that the situation cannot be left to drift in its present manner.

Generally speaking, the Government may make one of several moves. It may continue the present course until such time as the whole country explodes in its face; it may swallow its pride and principles and take a chance on some compromise arrangement with the Communists in order to secure an end to the war or, at least, a truce which will serve as a breathing spell during which it can devote its energies to the economic and political problems in the rear; or it can attempt to secure sufficient American financial backing to support both the war and the civilian economy.

American support may not be forthcoming and, if it is, may have so many strings attached, such as provisions for unpleasant political and economic reforms, as to be unpalatable to Nanking. A truce or full settlement of the war by political means may not be possible without compromises which the Government feels absolutely unable to make. The only direction in which Nanking may find it possible to proceed is along the present one, trusting in the ability of its armies to keep the Communists at bay and in the ability of its politicians and police to keep peace and order in the rear.

However, the present policy, in our opinion, is doomed to ultimate failure unless the Government is willing to effect immediate and sweeping internal reforms and put its governing and fighting machinery on an honest and efficient basis. This will alienate some of its staunchest support-

ers—politicos and militarists who benefit today and who have benefited for years from the yamen type of administration.

The time for decision is at hand—and the crisis is not much farther away.

Acquiring A Habit

NO Summer Vacation For Tojo And 24 Co-Defendants.—
UP, Tokyo.
They should start getting used to the heat.

"Time" And Chen Li-fu

THE average American's picture of China was still composed of one part truth, one part pro-Communist propaganda and one part inevitable misunderstanding of a very different way of life....

Thus *Time*—The Weekly News Magazine—looking down from its lofty perch in Rockefeller Center upon the poor, uninformed American public, professorially launched into a simple and amusing explanation of what makes China tick. This latest example of *Time's* easily-digestible, capsule form of imparting misinformation appeared in the May 26, 1947, issue which, carrying a picture of Chen Li-fu on the cover, endeavored to reconcile the western concept of democracy with Chen's ideas of a Confucian state.

Although one must readily admit that *Time* and *Life*, the most profitable and widely read of Henry Luce's magazines, present the news in an interesting and clever manner, which accounts for their great success, they occasionally come up with a story so ridiculous that it would be funny if it were not so dangerously misleading. Perhaps it is only because we happen to be fairly well acquainted with the China scene that it appears to us that their China stories are so often phony. Most recent prior example of an erroneous story was *Time's* account of the Taiwan Rebellion which led readers in America to view it as another insignificant disturbance upon another insignificant Pacific island. However, this pattern of occasional misrepresentation is of long standing, one of the more classic examples being *Life's* fabulous editorial on China (see *China Weekly Review* for December 1, 1945) which stated, among other things, that a popular misconception among Americans was the belief that the Chinese spoke many different dialects and had difficulty in understanding one another.

Henry Luce's representatives abroad, many of whom are among the most well-known and highly-paid foreign correspondents in the world, cannot always be held accountable for the ridiculous stories that appear over their names, since it is a common complaint among them that the "desk men at home" tear up their stories and rewrite them to suit their own, or Henry Luce's, taste.

The current story on Chen Li-fu, supposedly written by *Time* Correspondent Frederick Gruin in Nanking, certainly is no credit either to the magazine or Gruin. The following excerpts from the article well demonstrate the admittedly clever way in which words may be played upon and

how the weaving of truths and half truths may be handled so that a complete misconception can be made plausible:

"Perhaps he seems a villain not because he is one, but for two other reasons: (1) he is the Chinese whom Communists (and their U.S. friends) hate most, and (2) he symbolizes that side of China which is hardest for Americans to understand."

With this "perhaps," *Time* sidesteps the issue and gives the reader to understand that Chen Li-fu must be a nice individual because all Communists hate him.

"What he represents has existed in China for 2,000 years...."

Why not plainly suggest that this is feudalism in its ugliest form: "aristocratic saint" combined with the "plotting of little (?) intrigues."

"He operates a political machine from Chiang Kai-shek's ear down to the wards and villages" and "like any thoughtful Oriental, Chen is aware of the Japanese example of too rapid, superficial absorption of Western ways."

If *Time* really took the trouble to analyze the organization of China's present economic system with its top heavy state monopolies, with the extreme exploitation of the peasant and with total absence of any movement along the road toward transforming the country into a genuine democratic, industrial nation, it would realize that Chen's "thoughtfulness" is one thing, and the workings of his "machine" quite another.

"Chen insists that since billions of Chinese people have carried on the world's most stable society on Confucian principles, those principles must be reapplied, not abandoned."

Time does not seem to be aware that this "stability" has made the Chinese people a nation of paupers, exceeded only in their poverty by the people of India. Chen, being one of the largest landlords in China and being in ample control of the Farmers' Bank of China, which is used to squeeze the peasants most effectively, would naturally stand for such "stability" as prevailed for the last 2,000 years. Who wouldn't, in Chen's place?

"Chen does not want the continuity of Chinese society submerged under Western ideas of individualism or materialism."

For *Time's* information the Chinese peasant is becoming an individual in spite of Chen's wishes, and as to "western materialism," in China this signifies the implementation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's principle of the people's livelihood: land to the tiller of the soil. Would *Time* by any chance place Dr. Sun's principle below Chen's laudable—but fortunately for the Chinese people, outdated by history itself—principle of "stability."

"There is nothing hopelessly mysterious about the Confucian principles Chen Li-fu wants to refurbish....the Confucian system assumes that Government shall rest in the hands of

scholars and of gentle and honorable men....the benevolent paternalism of the....ideal....is not popular government as the West understands it. To many a Western-trained ear Chen often seems to be asking for an indefinitely continued rule of the KMT party elite."

Does *Time* insist that China's government "rests in the hands of scholars and of gentle and honorable men" and has it not heard that "many a Western-trained ear" has been gently laid beneath six feet of soil precisely because it suspected that "Chen seems to be asking for an indefinitely continued rule of the KMT party elite?" If the well-informed weekly news magazine has not heard of vigorous suppression of democratic rights by these "gentle and honorable men" what is its purpose in carrying to the American reader such a benevolently sympathetic account of Chen's philosophy, an account which effectively veils the real issues in China and suggests, above all, that Chen and his clique would do good by China if only they weren't frustrated most of the time in their paternalistic intentions?

"He has never used his public position to enrich himself...."

He probably inherited the wealth that puts him on a par with China's richest families. And, besides, what may be termed corruption in the United States, is a fundamental principle of Chen's economic "stability" and would be a perfectly "moral" undertaking in Confucian China.

"Chen Li-fu's way to virtue (and orderly society) is expressed in the word *hsiao*....its companion symbol is *cheng*—correctness—which emphasizes ceremony and outward forms of behavior."

Obviously, being in possession of the Farmers' Bank of China and a few mow of land, it is easy to meditate on the various implications of *hsiao* and *cheng*. From letters written to the Editor of *The China Weekly Review* one would gather that the Chinese people today are willing to let Chen Li-fu keep his *hsiao* and *cheng* if the Farmer's Bank became a really peasant's bank and the tiller got possession of the soil.

"To him, the People's Livelihood principle means....social insurance, free health services, and schools everywhere, no concentration of capital or land ownership, more cooperatives; key industries owned by the state."

Time's Nanking correspondent Frederick Gruin could probably inform his magazine to what extent the diffusion of land and capital has taken place in China under Chen's rule, and also the amount of social insurance, free health services and schools instituted everywhere. Gruin could also give an impressive account of "key industries controlled by the state," together with a smattering of silk, textile, tea, chemical, mining, and other industries, plus the export and import trade, finance, transportation, etc., etc.

"Thought police": Chen made a distinctly totalitarian reply: "Any Chinese who violates the Three People's Principles, violates common

interests in the war of defense, students being no exception."

Time could tell its readers that the Three People's Principles are not altogether implemented in China, and thus correct the false impression that Chen's thought control is aimed solely at benefitting the entire Chinese people.

"The interim regime contains few CC Clique men, is strong with the representatives of the more liberal "Political Science Group."

Time forgets to stress that Chen still runs the party which runs the political "machine from Chiang Kai-shek's ear down to the wards and villages."

"At dinner, in accordance with the ceremonial niceties of *cheng*, he likes to discourse on the threefold appeal of Chinese cuisine—color, for the eye; smell, for the nostrils; taste, for the tongue. He is getting plump, is 20 pounds heavier than when he battled the Communists."

The majority of Chinese have lost weight, cannot discourse on the niceties of *cheng* or on the threefold appeal of Chinese cuisine, merely because not many of them enjoy cuisine at dinner. Rice recently went up to more than CNC\$400,000 per picul, students and professors organized hunger unions. Chen's "Confucian stability" is clearly attractive for Chen.

"When Marshall, like many other Americans, last year suggested coalition with the Communists, men like Chen were shocked (although Chen has been too correct to say so)."

Time's editors apparently have forgotten the general jubilation of the Chinese people when the preliminary accord for such a coalition was reached at the PCC last year. Does *Time* suggest that the Chinese people do not want a coalition government? *Time* quite expeditiously confuses the "Chinese" with "men like Chen and his friends," and thus gives the American reader the "inevitable misunderstanding of a very different way of life."

"The bridge of understanding between the U.S. and China," *Time* continues, "must extend all the way from such a thoroughly American mind as George Marshall's to such a completely Chinese mind as Chen's."

It is questionable whether Chen understands Marshall. But that the latter understood Chen during his sojourn in China is best seen from the former mediator's parting statement when he blamed reactionaries for the breakdown in the peace talks.

Besides, *Time's* assumption that Chen's is the prototype Chinese mind, at a time when such people as the assassinated professors Li Kung-po and Wen I-to only recently spoke in China, when such men as Kuo Mo-jo, Lo Lung-chi, Ma Ying-chu, Madame Sun Yat-sen, and others continue to hope for a democratic China, eventually, is, not to use a stronger word, myopic.

By finally stating emphatically that nothing but the bridging of the gap between Chen's mind and Marshall's will "bear the weight of peace

and progress for Asia," *Time* totally disregards Marshall's suggestion that assumption of power by China's "fine group of liberals" constitutes the only hope for peace in China.

Time has always been noted for—or at least claimed—accuracy in reporting. Accuracy of facts usually cannot be denied *Time*, but its mode of presentation of these facts is so biased, oblique, warped and one-sided, as this latest article on Dr. Chen Li-fu fully illustrates, that one can only pity the millions of readers who get this reporting with their daily bread.

Reading *Time's* article entitled "Chih-K'o on Roller Skates," one cannot fail to draw the conclusion that *Time* believes that Dr. Chen's philosophy and actions, although "misunderstood by Westerners," are the country's only hope of salvation. We, who live and learn in China; reading this masterpiece might well enjoy our laughs at *Time's* expense could we ignore the danger of such arrant misrepresentation of Chinese domestic affairs.

Relic Of The Past

RECENTLY we received a lengthy personal letter from one of the regular contributors to the "Letters From The People" columns of the *Review* in which he expressed his thoughts concerning the Government regulation requiring teachers and holders of other civil service jobs to have special diplomas and certificates.

While the practice of requiring specific academic attainments as a prerequisite to the obtaining of certain public jobs, especially such as teaching, is followed in most foreign countries, the system whereby school diplomas are made the sole qualification, without taking into account a candidate's other achievements, is entirely too inflexible. This is particularly true in China where there is such a shortage of well qualified personnel for public jobs. The talents of the partially-educated man or the self-educated man should be put to use.

Some observers have suggested that the actual reasoning behind the regulations specifying the necessity for certain academic achievements, is more of a relic from the days of the Mandarins and traditional scholars, than it is the result of a desire to put China in step with the modern nations of the world. In short, many believe that these regulations are enforced because a large part of the educated class of today, especially the public functionaries, still think in terms of belonging to an elite society, rather than in terms of belonging to a group dedicated to serve the public and improve the lot of the common man.

As our letter-writing friend puts it, there is little future for the self-educated man. He says, "I am a self-taught student of English. Being self-taught, I certainly am denied the honor and privilege of possessing any degree or diploma. This is where the shoe pinches. Not having a diploma, I am denied almost every right of seeking service either in public organizations or in private enterprises. Even a minor clerk is required to produce a junior middle school certi-

ficate. I have met with many college graduates who do not seem to have a better knowledge of either Chinese or English than I, but who have far better chances to be employed than I simply because they have diplomas. Here it seems that a diploma and ability are one and the same thing."

While it is always advisable to watch educational standards closely and to constantly work toward improvement, both of the standards of ordinary schools and colleges and of institutions which train teachers, it might be well for the country to avail itself of the knowledge of such self-taught students as the writer of the aforementioned letter. In these difficult days the country needs to mobilize the efforts of all.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

Memorial Day

June 5, 1937.

The American community in Shanghai observed Memorial Day May 30 with the customary exercises at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, at which Consul-General C. E. Gauss presided. The address for the day was delivered by Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U.S. Court for China. The theme of Judge Helmick's remarks was that Americans meet to honor the dead in humility and not in pride; not to gloat over bloody battles of years gone by, and without any desire to glorify war. As May 30 fell on Sunday, the official holiday was observed May 31, when the U.S. Consulates in the various ports of China were closed.

China's Cupid

Cupid in China, writes T. S. Young, is not a legendary figure represented by a winged boy armed with bow and arrows, but an ordinary figure who eats rice and pork like any other Chinese. Cupid in Western countries is a god of love, but as we condemn such sensuous passion as love, we have never had a god of love, although we have worshipped deities of the hundred and one appellations. The specialty of our Cupid—the match-maker—is not to instill love into the hearts of young persons, but to bring strange boys and equally strange girls together to live as husbands and wives for the sole purpose of bringing forth offspring. The task seems to be simple enough, but in actual practice, it often proves to be tedious and tiresome. For in China, girls, like commodities, must be "purchased" even in marriage, and a match-maker must use appropriate tactics in negotiating the price and closing the deal. ... He is indeed an indispensable person to our institution of marriage.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

Death-Blow!

June 10, 1922.

"A Death-Blow To Graft" was the heading on an editorial which appeared in the semi-official *Peking Leader* for June 2. The editorial under this heading read as follows: "At yesterday's Cabinet meeting a resolution was passed calling upon every government department to follow the example of the Ministries of Finance and Communications and abolish every sinecure in government service. This means the death-blow to official graft in China. A mandate to that effect was to have been issued last night."

Warlord Days

The resignation of President Hsu Shih-chang as chief executive of the Peking government and his retirement to Tientsin... came suddenly after an announcement made by General Wu Pei-fu, the present military man of the hour in the country, on May 31 that he had definitely asked the head of the Peking government to step down and out, considering that he was not qualified to fill the post under present conditions and that his further presence in the Presidential Palace would only mean additional trouble. The resignation of the President was announced in a mandate on June 2, and a special train conveyed Hsu Shih-chang to Tientsin that afternoon.

Behind The Demonstrations Of Nanking's Students

By HENRY LEE

Nanking, May 27.

A SERIOUS climax to the chaotic and restless conditions in China was reached, when, in the midst of civil war and following large-scale labor strikes and rice riots, students all over China rose up and cried for improvements and national peace. Following the student strikes and demonstrations in Shanghai and Hangchow, 6,000 students in Nanking, most of whom attend the National Central University and the University of Nanking, held a well-organized demonstration on May 20. The demonstration was accompanied by bloodshed as the police tried to frustrate the parade by using brute force, injuring many of the students. The demonstration aroused national excitement.

Many people have expressed sympathy with the students and disappointment with the government. Some people have condemned the students for having "gone too far," and agreed with the Government that "the demonstrations are instigated by the Communists." One may agree with one of the two sides, or disagree with both sides. But the cause and purposes of the student demonstration are not so simple and the verdict of sympathy or resentment cannot truly reflect the spirit and conditions that led the students to resort to mass movement.

Living Conditions

It is difficult to understand the feelings of the students unless we have some knowledge of their living conditions. The conception of a "student" in the ordinary sense, is one who goes to school and pays his tuition fees and other necessary expenses. But this concept cannot be applied to the thousands of Chinese students who began to attend schools after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. During the eight years of war, there were many thousands of students whose families were completely annihilated, or in a state of complete bankruptcy, or else in a very desperate condition. Quite a number of those who had families were not able to communicate with them as their homes were in areas occupied by the Japanese. After the war the situation remained virtually unchanged. The civil war between the Government and the Communists began on a larger scale and involving even more provinces. The students' situation after the war was apparently worse.

Early in the Sino-Japanese war, the government decided to subsidize such students since they were "the cream of the nation." After the war, this continued because it was impossible for the students to live on their own incomes. In the National Cen-

tral University about 90 percent of the 4,500 students are on Government relief. In the University of Nanking, about 200 of the 1,200 students are in the same condition, although there are many more students in the latter University who need aid. But it is the policy of the Government to give more help to students in the national universities, as it is generally accepted that students in private universities are in better financial condition.

One-Fifth Picul

Although commodity prices have been rising continuously, for many months relief-students have been receiving only CNC\$24,000 and one-fifth of a picul of rice monthly, and this one-fifth picul is not actual rice, at that! The Ministry of Education pays them in cash according to the ration price of rice fixed by the Ministry of Food, and since rice is never sold at this fixed rate on the open market, they are unable to buy their rice with the allowance received. Actually, every student received CNC\$45,000 each month and with this amount he was only able to eat the poorest of foods—even before the recent general rise in commodity prices.

At Central University the students' meals consist of five dishes—two meat and three vegetable dishes—for a table of eight students. But the meat dishes each contain only five or six pieces of meat, the rest being mixed vegetables. A glance at the dishes will give one the impression that they are all very poorly cooked and due to the poor management of the cook, the dishes and rice are usually cold when the students arrive for their meals. The rice is considered to be of third grade, which is very bad.

In Nanking University, the situation is a little different. At the outset, the need of food-relief for the students was very great, since only a comparatively small number receive government relief. Cognizant of their need, the school authorities cooperated with the Nanking Student Relief Committee of the YMCA, YWCA and CNRRA and established a Student Relief Cafeteria inside the university. This cafeteria was able to cater for about 600 students. With canned food and flour supplied by CNRRA, the cafeteria has been able to supply three meals per day for each student for the sum of CNC\$20,000 monthly.

Only Vegetables

However, the situation has changed. Commodity prices have jumped again and are now double and treble what they were a month ago. The students cannot live under these cir-

cumstances. Before the strike, students of Central University had only vegetable dishes to eat for a whole week and these were poorly cooked and reduced in quantity. Unless they pay more money to the cook, they cannot have "better food" and to most of those "penniless" and "homeless" students, the only way to get money for better food is "to beg" from the Ministry of Education.

The students of Nanking University are in a similar plight as CNRRA is to be suspended at the end of June. No longer will they receive supplies of food and flour, which means that the Cafeteria will be forced to close down. This will be a great blow to the 600 relief students. Again, due to the rise in prices, the students who have no relief privileges also will find it extremely difficult to maintain their previous standard of living.

Under such strong financial pressure and difficult living conditions, and with the civil war still continuing and, as many students point out, comprising the largest item in the national budget which is the primary cause of inflation, one can well imagine the students' feelings. Probably this is the real element "instigating" the student strikes and demonstrations.

Instigated By Professors?

The first group of instigators were the professors. Not long after the first price upheaval, the professors of the Central University collectively asked the government to increase their salaries and subsidies. They also issued a "manifesto" in the newspapers which contained concrete demands, the spirit of which was apparently not in favor of the educational policy of the government. This stimulated the students to take similar action.

It is interesting to learn that the idea of asking for more money from the Ministry of Education came from a group of students who are popularly known as members of "The XXX Youth Corps," or in the students' words: "Members of the XXX Clique," which is probably the faction General Marshall referred to in his statement upon leaving China as the "reactionaries in the government."

It appears that this group of students suddenly initiated the idea of signing a "petition" to be sent to the Minister of Education demanding an increase in their food subsidies. They were the ones who had been active in asking the students to sign their names to the petition, and "pressed" the Student Council to "do something." But when 180 student representatives met and turned down the idea of signing a petition and

voted to strike, it was this same group which used every effort to frustrate plans to carry out "the democratic decision." As some students said: "They started it, but they were not able to control it."

Many Rumors Afloat

In Nanking it is rumored that the student strikes were and are being plotted by a certain faction within the government which intends to make trouble for the newly-formed Cabinet.

Another "instigator" was probably the Ministry of Education itself. Prior to May 20, when 3,000 Central University students went to the Ministry to ask for an increase in their subsidies, they were "badly treated" and "flatly rejected" and encircled by the police. Some students hinted that they had had no intention of holding a parade.

The slogan "We oppose the civil war," was said to have been seriously discussed at the student meetings before the parade took place. It is reported that many of the left-wing student leaders were not in favor of shouting the slogan for the reason that it might create misunderstanding on the part of the government, which might think that the demonstration was "political." But the majority of the students insisted on having it because they felt that they should let the government know that the civil war and the political troubles have been the real cause of the people's sufferings since the defeat of Japan. The slogan was shouted with great fervor towards the end of the parade, after the police and the gendarmes had severely beaten the students.

One significant story was told by a student who said that during the parade he noticed a certain Mr. Koh and a certain Mr. Chien (both students at the Central University), standing near the police and directing them to frustrate and beat the students. The fact that several students stood up in the mass meeting held after the parade, and asked the Students' Council to find evidence of such students assisting the police and to kick the "traitors" out of the school, seems to give weight to the story. It is said that these two students belong to the group which initiated the petition.

Police Sympathetic

At the mass meeting held after the parade several released students related their experiences while in custody. They were not all detained in the same place; some were taken to police headquarters, whereas others were taken to the gendarmes' stations. One student reported that he and his companion were taken by truck to a place 60 or 70 miles outside the South Gate of the city. It seemed to be, as he described it, a sort of "concentration camp" on a little hill. They met there about 50 prisoners and had a good talk with some of them.

Among the prisoners were about 20 boys between the ages of 12 and 15 who were suspected of being "Communist kids." One boy said he was taken by the police at a place near Hsueh after he had failed to

find his parents who were leaving in order to avoid the destruction of the civil war. He said he had been tortured by the police. The students also had opportunity to talk with two men of the Communist New Fourth Army who had been captured by government forces somewhere at the front.

Evidently very few of the detained students had been maltreated by the police or gendarmes, on the other hand, most of them were treated with kindness. One student reported that a policeman even brought some special food for him after the police officer had left for the night. The policemen had told the detained students that they were sorry they had had to frustrate the parade, because they felt sympathetic with the students' demands, but they had to obey orders.

"Bad Police"

The students were told by some policemen that there was a specially "nourished" and trained group of "bad police" whose job it was to "beat up and kill" people, and it was this group which was responsible for the tragic happenings of the day. The fire hoses were handled by police officers and not by the rank and file (the students discovered this at the parade).

The above is just a brief recapitulation of what the students reported at the mass meeting. Here, it is fair to say that the police authorities did not treat the students harshly while they were in prison, except for "scoldings" and detention for many days.

At present the students' inclination is to continue the strike. There are insufficient signs to prove that the general student body wishes to return to class, as reported by government newspapers. Yesterday morning, in a class in the Nanking University, there was only one student present. At Central University the feeling is generally accepted to be "much worse" than at Nanking U., as the students at the former institution feel much more strongly about the "Back to Class" movement.

Initiators Suspected

At a mass rally held at the University of Nanking, one student stood up and said he wanted to go back to class because of the government law and school regulations. Immediately following his speech, shouts of "Traitor!" were heard, and "What kind of political background do you have?" "He is the fellow who tried to take away the parade flag!" "Hit him!", etc. The meeting became disorderly, and the chairman and "student police" had a hard time restoring order out of the confusion. Then one student stood up and attacked the "Back to Class" movement strongly. The crowd gave him very warm applause. Similar episodes occurred at the Central University. Personal talks with many of the students reveal the same kind of temper.

It is said that the "Back to Class" movement was promoted by the same students who initiated the signing of the petition in the Central Univer-

sity, and it has been unsuccessful not only because the students are not in favor of going back to class, and not only because the students all "strongly suspect" that the initiators belong to some political faction, but because those students, by their personalities and daily conduct, are very strongly disliked by most students.

What next? It is very hard to foretell what will happen. The students have sent representatives to see the government authorities and have presented strong protests over the maltreatment of students on May 20, and are continuing to ask the Ministry of Education to increase their subsidies. The answers received from the government are still in the negative.

In the schools, there has been no sign of the imminent calling off of the strike. This week the students of Nanking University decided to continue striking for another week, and then watch for results. The students of Central University decided to continue the strike and to hold another parade on June 2, the day set for the national student strike by the newly-organized National Students' Association, to protest against the May 20 incident in Nanking. It is hoped that a peaceful settlement to the problem will be forthcoming.

Having a picture of the students' situation and the elements that stimulated the strikes, one feels that if the students are in the wrong, the government must also be in the wrong. As long as "civil war promoters" still hold key positions in the government, and as long as corruption and inefficiency still prevail in government administrations, as they do today, one feels that the students are no more to be blamed than the government.

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China's Dyeing & Finishing Industry Flourishing, But Fears Japan

By BEN Y. LEE

SINCE the first modern dyeing and finishing plant was established in Shanghai in 1914, the dyeing and finishing industry has made very good progress. Despite the general economic and political chaos in this country, the industry has been, and still is, enjoying great prosperity. Extensions to existing factories and construction of new ones follow in swift succession.

It is estimated that there are about 400 dyeing and finishing plants in China, with Shanghai-occupying the leading position in the production of dyed and finished cotton goods. In Shanghai alone there are about 200 plants, including those equipped with old-style machinery. Although exact figures of cotton piece goods production for the past year are not available, it is estimated roughly that the total daily production for the whole country is around 50,000 bolts, as most of the plants are not operating at full capacity.

There are five distinct processes in converting grey sheeting into finished cotton piecegoods: bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing and finishing. Only six dyeing and finishing plants in Shanghai are equipped with the machinery necessary to produce printed cotton goods, the others concentrate only on dyeing and finishing.

Ideal Location

A plentiful supply of naturally soft water is essential for good bleaching, which is a fundamental factor in the development of dyeing and finishing, and from this point of view, Shanghai is ideally located, besides having various other advantages which contribute to industrial development. The number of modern dyeing and finishing plants in Shanghai is as follows:

Bleaching Plants	30
Dyeing and Finishing Plants	20
Mercerizing Plants	30

Among the better-known plants are:

- (1) The Dyeing and Finishing Works of the Hong Chang Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill.
- (2) China A.B.C. Underwear & Dyeing Works.
- (3) Dah Hwa Dyeing & Finishing Works (a subsidiary of the Wing On Cotton Mills).
- (4) The Shanghai Dyeing & Finishing Works (consisting of nine plants and equipped with 1,300 power looms).
- (5) Dyeing and Finishing Works of the China Textile Industries, Incorporated (consisting of seven plants).
- (6) The China Dyeing Works.

- (7) Smart Shirt Manufacturing Company.
- (8) Sung Dah Dyeing & Finishing Company.
- (9) On Lok Dyeing & Finishing Company.

Demand Varies

The busiest months for the industry are August, September, October, November and December, and the slackest months are May, June and July. The demand for different lines of piecegoods varies from month to month and from season to season. Cotton piecegoods are made up in various lengths—30 and 40 yard bolts are most common. Goods manufactured by local dyeing and finishing plants are sold under the following names: serges, single serges, sateens, single sateens, drills, 12 lb. jeans, suitings, poplins, imitation poplins, flannels, A.C. strips, Italian cloths, etc.

The dyed and printed cotton piecegoods produced in China are not of such a high quality as to enable them to compete with imported goods, but inexpensiveness is the first consideration of most Chinese consumers. Prior to the war the industry had reached its zenith of prosperity, and scores of new plants were established in interior industrial centers such as Hankow,

Tientsin, Canton, and Changchow and Wusih in Kiangsu Province.

Before 1915, China imported all her cotton piecegoods, mostly from Great Britain, but with the development of the home industry the consumption of "native goods" increased considerably, replacing imports to a large extent. China is now more or less independent of foreign cotton piecegoods of the coarser kind. The movement to encourage the buying of native goods during the past decade had been the chief factor in the rapid development and expansion of the dyeing and finishing industry in China.

Imported Dyes

Scrutinizing the Customs returns, we find that imports of cotton piecegoods decreased considerably from 1933 to 1936, the chief reason for which was that most weaving sheds and weaving factories were equipped with, or contemplated the installation of dyeing and weaving factory machinery in order to meet the pressing demand for finished goods. The rapid development of the industry has resulted in heavy importation of dyestuffs and chemicals into China. The following figures show the total value of aniline and coal-tar dyes imported during the past decade:

	1933	1934	1946
Germany	\$3,422,456	\$2,800,000	\$4,100,000
Japan	165,588	382,819	—
U.S.A.	797,757	615,350	14,700,000
Great Britain	negligible	quantity	1,200,000
Switzerland	"	"	9,000,000
British India	"	"	1,000,000
Other Countries	5,617,359	5,258,893	2,000,000
Total	\$10,003,160	\$9,057,062	\$32,000,000*

The import figures for acetic acid, caustic soda and bleaching powder during the same period are shown as follows:

	1933	1934	1946
Germany	\$1,200,000	\$1,450,000	—
Japan	800,000	750,000	—
Great Britain	negligible	quantity	\$4,500,000
Hongkong	"	"	1,800,000
U.S.A.	"	"	11,500,000
Other Countries	"	"	3,200,000
Total	\$2,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$21,000,000*

Imported cotton piecegoods are generally divided into four classes: grey, white or dyed, printed and miscellaneous. The following descriptions are included: shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, dyed organdies, strips, T-cloths, cambric, muslins, sateens, crepes, poplins, voiles, lawns, flannels, etc. The following figures show the total value of cotton piecegoods imported into China since 1930:

1930	\$105,000,000
1931	87,000,000
1932	102,000,000
1933	52,000,000
1934	25,000,000
1935	24,000,000
1946	49,000,000*

The value of imported cotton goods for the past year (1946) is shown as follows:

	Grey	White or Dyed	Printed	Miscellaneous
British India	\$3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$12,000	\$112,000
Great Britain	30,000	50,000	3,000	88,000
Mexico	670,000	12,000,000	700,000	880,000
U.S.A.	200,000	22,000,000	2,300,000	2,600,000
Switzerland	—	90,000	15,000	—
Other Countries	—	—	—	—
Total	\$4,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$4,500,000*

Development Simultaneous

Development of the dyeing and finishing industry and the weaving industry proceeds simultaneously. The number of power looms as of May of this year is as follows:

Number of looms in weaving sheds attached to cotton mills ..	66,700
Number of looms in independent weaving factories	30,000

Total 96,000

The number of bolts of grey sheetings produced in 1936 and 1946 by weaving sheds attached to cotton mills is as follows:

1936	23,460,000
1946	15,220,000 (looms

operated at 60 percent capacity on the average, excluding looms operated by independent weaving factories.)

The recent phenomenal demand for cotton piecegoods from the interior is due to the fact that during the eight years of devastating war, the majority of the population, especially the peasant and middle classes, were clad in rags. Since V-J Day, their economic status has been raised considerably, and as they are the chief consumers of cot-

ton goods they need more cloth per annum now than they did previously.

At present, production of cloth, at full capacity, is around 6,000,000 bolts per annum. Of course, a large quantity of native cloth woven on wooden looms should be added to the total production figure. China should consume at least 125,000,000 bolts a year, these figures being based on the consumption of 10 linear yards of cloth per capita per annum.

On May 26, Dragon Head 12 lb. grey sheeting was sold at CNC\$300,-000 per bolt, making an overall increase of about 45,000 times compared with the 1936 level of CNC\$7.00, while other staple commodity prices are around 35,000 times compared with the same period.

The following shows the yardage of cotton piecegoods imported from Japan in prewar years:

	Yards.
1932	225,600,000
1933	133,160,000
1934	265,875,000
1935	217,346,000
1936	147,700,000

The impending resumption of trading between Japan and the world is a matter of no small concern to China's textile manufacturers. Revival of Japan's textile export trade is expected to start again before the end of this year, and Japanese products will once again take a conspicuous place in China. They will consist mainly of cotton piecegoods, with cotton spun from United States raw cotton comprising the bulk of the cheap textiles. The British and American textile manufacturers are, however, much concerned over a revival of Japanese competition as it existed prior to the war when millions of yards of cheap cotton goods entered the Far Eastern countries despite protective tariffs.

Since China's production of cotton piecegoods is behind her actual domestic needs, she must import supplies from countries who are able to produce cotton articles suitable for the 450,000,000 people in China whose wages and living conditions have been elevated considerably since V-J Day.

(*—Based on the average Government official exchange rate for 1946, of CNC\$2,000 for US\$1.00.)

Soaring Prices, Speculation, Hoarding, Corruption Hit War-Torn Honan

By DUNCAN C. LEE

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Kaifeng, May 24.

IN defiance of the recently promulgated Emergency Economic Measures, the periodic skyrocketing of prices has been progressing with ever accelerating speed since early April and the populace of Kaifeng has been thrown into a state comparable to their consternation of last February. Merchants and profiteers cooperating with bureaucrats are able, in the short period of 12 to 24 hours, to fish a tremendous amount of money out of these troubled waters. Illegal hoarders, large and small, are madly storing away every kind of merchandise on which they can lay their hands.

As in the past, the hardest hit this time are the schoolteachers and professors together with a large number of students who are cut off from their families in north Honan, where the war has been raging for two months. Educators are perhaps the hardest working and most patient people in this city. Neither the teachers nor the professors were willing to show their dissatisfaction at their meager salaries with which they are no longer able to support their families. But the recent catastrophic soaring of prices added

the last straw to the proverbial camel's back.

Indignant Protest

The first indignant protest came from Honan University, where, on May 4, following an emergency meeting, the professors staged a walkout. The students, already on the verge of starvation, and no longer satisfied with mere spiritual food for their empty stomachs, voted in sympathy with the professors and walked out of their classes also, despite the fact that some professors, urged by Mr. Yao Chung-wu, Dean of the University, promised to return to their work.

Petitions were filed with the Ministry of Education in Nanking asking for a pay hike, and a resolution was passed that the strike be continued until a satisfactory reply is forthcoming. Commenting on the incident, the local *China Times* said:

"It is through the professors that most of the world's culture is diffused to us, and the guidance of our country is in the hands of this limited circle of highly intellectual brain workers. In other countries, professors and lecturers are com-

fortably paid and protected so that they may devote themselves to research and not have to worry about the material aspects of life. But in China nearly all of our professors are almost destitute. They are sorely underpaid, earning salaries ranging from CNC\$300,000 to CNC\$500,000, which is hardly enough to provide food and clothing for themselves, not to mention their families. During the war, they led wretched lives—washing clothes, helping to cook meals and going to market. But now their condition is even worse.

Sharp Contrast

"This being the case, how can we expect our younger generation to acquire a good education? On the other hand, look at the speculators, profiteers and bureaucrats, who are madly indulging in lavish extravagances. What a sharp contrast? This unreasonable situation which prevailed during the war is now becoming rampant throughout the country."

Completely out of patience, the students of Honan University staged a demonstration on May 22, in response to the current student strikes in Shanghai, Nanking and Peiping.

They marched through the main streets, finally stopping at the railroad station, where their 13 representatives proceeded to Nanking on a "petition trip." Their petition includes demands for an increase in the subsidy paid to the students from flooded and Communist-held areas and for a boost in the professors' pay.

Your correspondent followed these 1,200 strikers for some time. They distributed handbills, wrote on walls and shouted slogans such as: "Down with the war-mongers!" "Stop the civil war!" "We want peace!" "Feed us hungry students!" etc. Short speeches were delivered to standers-by who lined both sides of the streets, and "anti-war" songs were sung to the curious children who followed them all the way.

Walls Painted

It was interesting to see one student with a large brush paint on a wall the characters: "Ta Tao Shih Ta Chia," (Down with the Four Big Families).

Another student climbed onto a military jeep parked on the street, and painted on its body in large red characters: "Stop the war!" "Satisfy the hungry!" "Soldiers, rise and stop fighting!"

A third student carried a skeleton and a bundle of human bones with the inscription: "Who gives us these? Who takes away our lives?" The demonstration lasted for about six hours and finally ended peacefully—not a single accident was reported.

It is said that the students of the Chung Yuan Engineering College also walked out of their classes on the same day, and that the Teachers' Association of Kaifeng provincial middle schools met and sent a demand for a higher salary scale, with a threat that any delay in accepting their demands would lead to an all-out walkout of all provincial middle school teachers. But nothing more has been heard about these incidents. Probably their threat was not effective.

Newspapermen Barred

THE Third Session of the Honan Political Council began on April 26, in the midst of the recent economic chaos which helped to add some force to the councillors' attacks on the Provincial Government and its subordinate organizations. At first, newspapermen were barred from the Council, but a few days later after some difficulties they were permitted to listen to the debates.

The most interesting interpellations posed to the City Government were:

(1) What happened to the CRB\$860,000 which was handed over to Governor Liu when the Government moved to Kaifeng?

(2) Why has there been so much delay in the distribution of the relief fund of CNC\$150,000,000 which the Central Government approved immediately after V-J Day?



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(3) What has been done to dispose of the CNC\$500,000,000 interest on public funds deposited in the Honan Industrial and Agricultural Bank in February, 1946?

(4) Why did Governor Liu draw CNC\$20,000,000 in his own name from the Honan Trading Company in May or June, 1946?

(5) How has the balance of CNC\$35,000,000, which was saved from the CNC\$50,000,000 for traveling expenses for Honan's members of the Central Government, been used, and who received only CNC\$15,000,000?

(6) The investment of CNC\$1,000,000 in the Foo Yu Flour Mill was withdrawn. How is it that only CNC\$5,000,000 was returned while the general estimate places the sum at some thousand times as much?

(7) Why did Governor Liu take over the Electric Power Plant in Sinsiang from the Japanese in the name of a creditor of the former Tung Ho Yu Bank?

As Governor Liu was not present that day, the reply came quite late and said in effect that all the money

in question had been disposed of for public purposes. The answer, however, did not satisfy Councillor Wang Yiu-mei, who wished to add another interpellation. But after some negotiation he was quieted down.

After many sessions, lasting 22 days—until May 17—at the closing session 33 councillors suddenly charged Tien Mong-chia, Director of Provincial Co-operative, and Yang Pei-hua, chief secretary of the Provincial Peace Preservation Headquarters, with various misdeeds. Only two or three local newspapers published this news.

The most detailed description of this spectacular and sensational event was given by the KMT-sponsored *Min Kuo Erh Pao*, which maintains a constantly critical attitude towards the Provincial Government. It reported that the councillors charged Tien, an uneducated man, with availing himself of his special family relations to gain a key position in the Government, and with being responsible for all of Honan's political corruption. By flattering his superiors and wielding his wicked power he has caused a great deal

of damage to Honan's political situation. In addition, by graft he has acquired billions of dollars worth of furniture, automobiles and properties which were taken over from the Japanese after V-J Day. Yang, they alleged, made money by frequent misappropriation and at one time squeezed CNC\$106,000,000 from the uniform fund for militia soldiers.

Charges Refuted

Although Tien and Yang issued a public notice which appeared in the Government-controlled *Honan Min Pao* the next day and on several succeeding days, danying the charges, and held a press conference at which an explanation was given, many people are inclined to believe that there must be some truth in the allegations since rackets of this kind are common in Chinese officialdom.

But it is generally predicted, as with most other important resolutions voted in the past, that these charges will not carry much weight with the big shots even if they are based on fact, and that the councillors' anger will evaporate within a short time.

Nankai Students' Version Of May 20 Demonstration In Tientsin

By S. E. SHIFRIN

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

ON May 20 students here, demonstrating for the first time since V-J Day, staged an anti-Civil War and Anti-Starvation parade and were attacked and beaten; some were arrested by the police and held briefly. Peiyang University students were attacked on the streets and the demonstration was broken up. Nankai University students were unable to reach town that day. This is their story.

Students of Nankai first experienced opposition to their plans when they tried to stage an anti-Civil War play—the "Conquering Hero"—in the auditorium of the Yao Hua Middle School. Granted the use of the premises, students of Nankai saw the permission revoked after the director of the school received several telephone calls threatening to wreck the auditorium if the play was staged there.

Later the play was staged in a specially constructed matched and was interrupted by a group dressed in the uniforms of convalescing soldiers who objected to a scene in which a platoon commander steals a fountain pen from a peasant. Nothing came of their attempt to take some of the student actors for a ride. That was the end of one chapter.

Warned By Mail, Phone

On May 20, 435 Nankai students were prepared to march in an anti-Civil War and anti-Starvation demonstration. Before their departure they were addressed by the Dean and

Proctor who expressed their sympathy with the students' feelings, but tried to persuade them to stay on the campus. Dean Chen revealed the receipt of letters and several mysterious telephone calls on May 18 and 19, warning him that the students would be in danger if they came out to demonstrate. The students of Nankai marched out anyway, but that morning they did not keep their rendezvous with students of two middle schools who were scheduled to march with them.

Shortly after leaving the campus they noticed a crowd moving toward them and sending three or four of their number to reconnoiter found they were armed with sticks, stones and bricks. The students, closely followed, were withdrawing to the campus when they were attacked by what a Tientsin newspaper later identified as members of the "Association of Patriotic Students." Some dressed in black uniforms, others short jacketed and some in coolie clothes, the attackers were described by the students as including men of 30 and 40 and boys under 18.

Attempting to tell them that Chinese should not fight Chinese, they were answered by shouts of "You are Communists," and dealt renewed blows from leather belts, sticks and stones. The attackers were directed by whistle blasts blown by four men, and appeared to be led by a man in khaki.

When the police arrived the stu-

dents were withdrawing to the campus but shots were reported to have been fired into the air. Six students of Nankai, who covered the withdrawal and remained behind to explain to the police, were seized and escorted through the ranks of the attackers who fell on them again. The students reported they were also, beaten by the police on their way to the police station.

A police inspector is quoted as having said: "I am responsible for breaking up your procession, not they." Invited by some students to enter the campus for a talk he unclasped his belt for action but was dragged in by the students, beaten and locked up as a hostage. When another police officer appeared to negotiate, he was told the students must be released before his colleague would be set free. The students returned by 1:30 p.m. and the inspector had been released by 6:00 p.m.

As a result of the day's events 13 Nankai students were injured, two seriously, and the strike at Nankai, which started on May 9 and was to last until May 21, was prolonged until May 24 with studies planned to resume on Monday, May 26. The sum of CNC\$2,000,000 was donated by professors and lecturers and CNC\$1,000,000 collected among the students for the care of the injured. Feeling at the University is reported to be still running high.

This is the story as told by Nankai students to your correspondent.

English In The Chinese Schools

By DARWIN FENN

INTEREST in the study of foreign languages in China was first aroused in the latter part of the 19th century after the Manchu Government had suffered successive defeats at the hands of foreign powers.

Since English is the most useful of all modern languages, it has finally been made one of the major subjects in Chinese schools. Every student in China, through his academic years from primary school to college is required to study English for a period of ten years. Each year, tens of thousands of college students graduate and go out into the world. But how many of them are able to make use of the English they learned in school? I am sorry to say that only a small minority has really mastered the language.

There are those who cannot carry on even the simplest conversation, and there are others who cannot read a current magazine or newspaper, not to mention a great many who are unable to convey their ideas on paper in a clear and legible fashion. Judging from the results we have seen, we cannot but recognize that the present manner in which English is taught in Chinese schools involves an intolerable waste of time and labor for both teacher and student.

English In Demand

However, the importance and necessity of learning the English language has deeply stirred the students' enthusiasm to learn the world-spoken tongue. Just take a stroll through the streets of Shanghai and you will find supplementary English schools everywhere in the city. Furthermore, many teachers of English find that their students often ask them to hold private classes in addition to the regular school hours. The students' thirst for knowledge is praiseworthy and their enthusiasm should be reciprocated.

The training of teachers, the selection of reading matter, the improvement of teaching methods are all urgent tasks which should be carried out by the educationalists of today as soon as possible.

The opposite fact is also true: there are some students who are not interested in learning English and who study it only because it is a compulsory course. There are also those who are very interested in the beginning, but lose interest later when they find it hard or boring. To teach unwilling students is never successful. The student can never master English unless he has an intense desire to do so.

The inclination to do something, too often regarded by many as a native characteristic, is sometimes a habit formed unconsciously. The reason a student may have no interest in learning English may be his own inattentiveness and lack of interest in his lessons. This inattentiveness results in bad work—and bad work kills interest. To increase efficiency in English teaching in this country, the teacher of English

should employ all possible means to foster the students' interest and relieve the tedium of language studies.

To learn to speak, read and write is the general purpose of those who study English. Accordingly, study in schools is divided into conversation, reading and grammar. If the training of the eye, the ear, the tongue, the hand and the mind are carried on simultaneously, progress in speaking, reading and writing can be greatly accelerated.

Practice Essential

To try to carry on conversation without considerable practice is doomed to failure. The students in Christian schools speak English comparatively well because they are in frequent contact with English-speaking people, unlike students in other public or private schools, who, while not necessarily poor readers and writers, are not as proficient when it comes to speaking. Learning English chiefly through their eyes, they do not receive sufficient training of their ears and tongues. In this respect, we hope that the English-speaking people in China will collaborate cheerfully in the task of teaching English conversation in Chinese schools.

Although some Chinese teachers of English speak the language fairly well, it is very difficult for them to acquire the habit of speaking a foreign language among themselves. When fellow countrymen speak a foreign language to one another, a feeling of artificiality and unnaturalness prevails among them. After speaking it for a while they find the Chinese language no longer comes to them spontaneously. This mental inertia is a stumbling block to mastering a foreign language.

In teaching English conversation, English-speaking people who know a little Chinese are very welcome, because the Chinese students are then compelled to speak English. In those schools where the cooperation and assistance of English-speaking teachers are not easily obtained, the Chinese teachers of English should try their best to create an atmosphere wherein the students are able to speak naturally. The students would surely improve if they could rid themselves of their self-consciousness and their fear of making mistakes.

Experience Needed

Instruction in conversation and pronunciation is best carried out by English-speaking teachers, but unless they have had long experience in teaching Chinese students they are not quite so successful in the teaching of reading and grammar. Most Chinese students lack the sociophilological background possessed by those whose mother tongue is English, so the difficulties encountered by the former are quite different from those confronting English-speaking people. Such things as the usage of verbs, agreement of parts of a sen-

tence, and tenses in the subjunctive mood are the most important problems faced by Chinese students, and upon which teachers of English should concentrate their attention.

Inexperienced English-speaking teachers do not know of these difficulties and may easily become puzzled by the questions asked by pupils. In teaching Chinese students to whom English is a foreign language, the teachers should keep in mind the peculiar difficulties the Chinese students face, and should therefore deviate considerably from the rules and the manner of presentation they would use when teaching students to whom English is the mother tongue.

In this respect, Chinese teachers of English are preferred. The Chinese teachers, besides imparting to their students a knowledge of the language, may, at the same time, remembering their own painful experience when trying to master the language, have more patience with their pupils' mistakes. By repetition and application, the English-through-English, or direct, method of teaching, although it adds greatly to proficiency and skill, falls short through its failure to make comparisons between English and Chinese and the relationship between the two languages.

Modern Literature Preferred

For Chinese students, modern writings are more suitable as reading material than such textbooks as Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" and Charles Dickens' novels, which are frequently used at present. In the English Department in colleges, a historical study of English literature is very necessary, but for the ordinary Chinese students, to obtain a thorough and complete mastery of practical usage, everyday modern English literature is more important. How can they who have not mastered up-to-date English, appreciate and digest the literature of past eras?

For the convenience of Chinese students, the reading material may be divided into two kinds: one to be studied intensively and the other to be studied extensively. Intensive studying is for the most part memory work. Some excellent paragraphs or selections should be memorized by the students, so that they may not only learn individual words, but also absorb sentences and paragraphs as a whole, with their grammatical structure, pronunciation, intonation, and style, etc.

In the old Chinese school system, the students were always required to memorize their lessons and the ancient Chinese language was mastered chiefly through this method. In learning a foreign language memory work is equally important.

On the other hand, in order to improve his reading ability, the student must also make a practice of reading swiftly. This may be regarded as the extensive study of the English

language. Most Chinese students read English very slowly, hunting in the dictionary for unknown words, and so can read no more than one or two pages in an hour. Even though they may understand all they have read, their ability can never be applied to practical purposes. To improve the students' reading ability, therefore, is one of the most important aspects of teaching the English language.

Vocabulary A Problem

The most serious difficulty encountered in learning a foreign language is the grim task of building up a copious vocabulary. Some students lose their courage when they find too many new words in their study books. Others lose their interest when they have to look up new words in the dictionary so frequently. Before the Chinese students finally master the English language, most of them have literally ruined one or two dictionaries—a painstaking work of diligent students, but a terrible bore to those unprovided with assiduity.

Although there is no clear-cut path to the extension of one's vocabulary, scientific methods and fine training are helpful. Making the words appear in the mind repeatedly, for instance, is one fundamental way to memorize them. Most diligent students carry in their pockets little notebooks containing new words, which they study in their spare time. Others write new words on the walls or on the furniture in their rooms and enjoy the convenience of studying them when they are at home.

The practice of writing letters and keeping diaries is also advisable as a way in which to improve the vocabulary. Other things found to be helpful to the memorization of new words are the association of ideas, the study of etymology, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, the discrimination among roots, prefixes, suffixes, primary words, derivative words, compounds, etc. In addition to memorizing individual words it is also important to commit to memory idiomatic phrases and their correct usage in sentences.

Contrary Opinions

Concerning the learning of English grammar, two contrary opinions are current among Chinese teachers of English. One group of teachers ignores the value of acquiring a knowledge of grammar. They insist that the best way to learn English is to constantly practice reading, writing, speaking and close observation. When the students have practiced these they will naturally master the language, which is not to be accomplished, according to this group, through the learning of grammar.

The other school of thought lays great emphasis upon the study of grammar. These teachers feel that the study of grammar is the most important part of the study of the language. They say that once grammar has been conquered, the greatest difficulty of language study has been overcome.

As a matter of fact, neither of these extreme opinions is acceptable. Grammar is important and

Note To Readers

Because of the many requests received from readers, the *Review* is planning to begin publishing a short English lesson at regular intervals. While the editors are of the opinion that a reasonably advanced type of lesson is advisable—since most readers must have already mastered the English language reasonably well in order to read the *Review*—suggestions from readers will be appreciated.

should be studied seriously, because it helps the students to understand English quickly and speeds up the entire process of learning the language. If the Chinese students were to learn English without a background of grammar, as the English-speaking people do, they would be forced to waste much time groping about in linguistic darkness. Though they may come to understand, more or less, the general rules and variations of the English language through extensive reading and constant practice, yet their knowledge of the language is fragmentary and disconnected in comparison to those whose grammar has been systemized and codified by grammarians for centuries.

Grammar A Guide

Nevertheless, grammar is not a language in itself, being nothing more than a guide. To be versed in grammar does not necessarily indicate a complete familiarity with a language. Therefore, grammar should be studied concurrently with the reader.

Teachers of grammar must be very clear on one point. The students are not all intent upon becoming grammarians. To the ordinary Chinese students, grammar is but a guide or instrument with which to analyze the sentence construction and to enable them to understand thoroughly the meaning expressed therein. While teaching, therefore, the teachers should exclude too academic theories and use as few grammatical terms as possible. This will undoubtedly horrify grammarians, but it is better to shock grammarians than to mystify students.

Some teachers are inclined usually to make the students recite the definitions of verbs and prepositions or memorize the classifications of nouns and adjectives. I am sorry to say that such teachers have never understood the real purpose behind teaching English grammar to Chinese students.

The students are advised to take notice of several things with regard to their grammatical studies. First of all, they should review their grammar lessons very often. Secondly, they must study several different books on grammar. Thirdly, they should always pay attention to the grammatical structure of sentences when reading. Fourthly, they must practice writing regularly.

Writing is the practical application of grammar, and it is very necessary practice for advanced students.

3 Important Books

It is worth while mentioning here three important books on English grammar which are commonly used in Chinese schools. They are: "English Grammar Series," by J. C. Nesfield; "Complete English Grammar," by David Lattimore, and "Kaiming English Grammar," by Dr. Lin Yutang. These three books are written from three different points of view. Nesfield's book gives a comparatively detailed description of the attributes of the eight parts of speech. Lattimore lays emphasis upon the analytical study of the grammatical structure of English sentences. Dr. Lin Yutang, regarding all grammatical forms and constructions as merely means of expressing notions, looks upon grammar as a science of expression. His book delves deeper into the speaker's mind and endeavors to find out what he is trying to express and what grammatical means he is using to do so. Since it is most advisable to have different ideas when studying English grammar, all these books should be considered indispensable to serious students.

Dictionary Insufficient

The English-Chinese dictionary is an important tool in learning English. The most popular one among students is the Model English-Chinese Dictionary, published by the Commercial Press. It contains many illustrative examples and is considered to be one of the best dictionaries. But as the students become more proficient they will need an English-through-English dictionary, because, first of all, some English words can only be explained clearly in English, and secondly, from such a dictionary they may learn a lot of synonyms and become familiar with different ways of expressing the same idea.

The dictionaries published in England and America, because they do not take into account the difficulties encountered by Chinese students, are not ideal for them. In those dictionaries, such problems as the collocation of prepositions with other parts of speech, the idiomatic union of verbs and adverbial particles, the correct usage of the plurals of nouns are not adequately treated. It is disappointing that a "Grammatical English-through-English Dictionary for Chinese Students," has not been provided in this country.

To learn a foreign language is something like building a bridge between two cultures. As an important power in the Pacific, China has much to learn of, as well as to learn from, Western democracies. We hope that the English language may prove to be a cultural medium between the East and the West. We also hope that the study of the English language may lead to the breaking down of misunderstandings and the establishing of good-will among the nations of the Pacific. This may be the loftiest purpose in learning English.

The Shanghai High Court's Reply

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following article, which was released by the Shanghai High Court, was written in reply to an editorial criticizing the administration of justice by the Shanghai courts which appeared in the May 3 issue of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW. Originally written in Chinese and entitled, "A Review of 'China's Courts'—An Editorial of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW," the article has been translated—with the knowledge and permission of the Shanghai High Court—by one of the Court's officials, Mr. Chang T'ien-fu (張天福), a frequent contributor of articles to THE REVIEW. Publication of this article does not mean that the views expressed therein are either partially or wholly endorsed by the editor of THE REVIEW. This is in line with the policy of the editor in giving space to anyone desiring to answer criticisms made in previous issues of THE REVIEW or to anyone who wishes to comment upon subjects of general interest, regardless of whether or not their views coincide with those of the editor.)

TRANSLATION

A review of "China's Courts," an Editorial of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, by the Secretariat of the Shanghai High Court.

Translated By

CHANG TIEN-FU (張天福)

WE read with interest what you say in your editorial: that you are generally in support of the Central Government of China and advocated in the past the abolition of extraterritoriality. This time you published a long editorial attacking China's courts and prisons. Judging from the apparent intention expressed in your article, it seems to be out of good-will and over-eagerness for a country you show so much concern about, that you could not help informing us, whenever you had learned something from mere hearsay or from street-chattering. After reading the article, we, instead of being disgusted with it, have carefully considered it, hoping to be benefitted. We regret, however, that points mentioned in the article are not facts; and this may be because you believed too readily in the rumors or unfounded and malicious statements of persons involved in litigation, or that you had not come to the courts for direct information or to the jails for personal observation, or that you had not yet had time to make a study of the existing laws and regulations. This is the reason why an exaggeration was made, consciously or unconsciously, which had led many readers in China, especially the court staff and jail officers, to suspect the motives of your editorial in making allegations groundless and almost libellous.

China has undergone an eight years' hard and bloody war of resistance and since the victory, she has not yet quite recovered from vast devastations which render it hard to resume normal operations of government functionaries, including the judiciary. The judicial authorities have left no stone unturned in trying to improve and reconstruct, but are still in constant fear that occasional irregularities may still occur in spite of honest and incessant efforts, and, therefore, they never overlook comments on courts or jails made by the people or papers. We are only too glad to peruse suggestions of a paper edited by a citizen of a friendly nation. But we wish to make clear the real situation by necessary explanations based upon law and facts:

(1) Relating to the Court:

I. The Review mentions four criminal cases in which foreigners

were involved and alleges the court's decisions were not just.

A. The Review says, "There was the case of the Spanish seaman who, beaten by a mob of pedicab coolies and lying on the sidewalk, called for help and was aided by an American sailor. The sailor knocked a coolie down and killed him, the coolie's head having hit the pavement. The U.S. Navy court-martialed the sailor and acquitted him. The seaman, tried by a Chinese court, was convicted and sentenced."

But our investigation reveals that the Spanish seaman, Julian Larinaga, had hired his victim (Chang Ta-El-Tze), a ricksha coolie, without paying him the due fare and was held by the coolie, demanding payment. Then the Spaniard talked a little to his companion, the American sailor, and the latter immediately raised his fist and hit the victim on the chest so hard that he fell backward on the pavement and died of a fatal concussion of the brain. Eye witness gave affidavit to the same effect and the Spaniard admitted in the investigation that he had asked the U.S. sailor to help him. All these were put down in the court records.

The article says that the Spaniard was beaten up by a mob of pedicab coolies; this is not true. As to whether it was right for the U.S. Military Court to acquit the accused sailor, we leave it to impartial critics; but it is, certainly, unjustified to make a charge of illegality against the Chinese court for convicting the Spaniard for instigation of manslaughter, simply because his co-offender was acquitted by another court.

B. The article goes on to cite the case of an American employee of CNRRA, who "in a fight with a pedicab coolie knifed him. He was considered guilty per se."

Investigation reveals, however that the American, John Ira Rogers, on the way to his lodgings at 11 p.m. after quite a drinking, was followed by a group of pedicab coolies asking for business. Some one took the chance to throw little stones at the group, and made him angry. He drew out his knife, chased the injured party (Cheng Yung-fang) and stabbed him in the stomach and chest, also hurting his left cheek. The American was indicted by the procurator on a charge of inflicting heavy wounds. Later the injured, under proper medical care, made rapid recovery and so the procurator changed the charge to light wounds. At the same time the injured peti-

tioned to withdraw the prosecution. Thereupon, the court dismissed the case and acquitted the accused. He was not pronounced guilty as the article erroneously asserts.

C. The article further points out another case, saying that "Another American employee of CNRRA was jailed upon a corruption charge. These three cases were solved, after convictions in what observers considered unfair trials, by UNRRA's protests to Nanking, protests in which it is said UNRRA discussed terminating its China program."

In this case, the employees, R. H. Heath and J. Shapiro, committed a crime amounting to corruption, the penalty for which, provided in a special criminal law, is much more severe than that for embezzlement provided in the Criminal Code. But in pursuance of the interpretation by the Judicial Yuan of section 1, article 6, of the Chinese-UNRRA Agreement a foreign employee committing corruption should be dealt with according to the provision for embezzlement in the Criminal Code. And as embezzlement falls within the scope of amnesty, the accused were acquitted. Evidently it is a mistake to say that the accused were released because of UNRRA's protest.

D. Again the article says, "More recently there was the case of Frederick Mysberg, a Netherlander, convicted of violating the recent emergency economic regulations. This trial, as we have repeatedly pointed out, could not have been considered legal in a kindergarten. There was never the slightest proof that Mysberg violated the so-called law, the law had not been passed at the time of his arrest and, in fact, was not passed by the Legislative Yuan until after he was convicted."

But the truth is that after the promulgation of the Economic Emergency Act, Mysberg continued to deal in gold and foreign currencies for 15 days until he was arrested. According to Art. 8 of the Regulation Governing the Organization of the Supreme National Defense Commission, an act passed by the Commission and promulgated by the National Government without going through the ordinary proceedings of legislation, shall have the force of law. Since the said Economic Emergency Act was passed by the Supreme National Defense Commission and promulgated by the National Government, it is a law beyond any doubt. That the article says that Mysberg did not violate the law is obviously a mistake. (For

details, see the Judgment of the Shanghai High Court.)

The facts found and laws applied in the above-mentioned cases are very clear and the Court rendered judgments only after careful deliberation. According to statistical reports of the Shanghai District Court the number of foreign defendants convicted is proportionately smaller than the number of Chinese defendants; while the number of the foreigners acquitted is proportionately larger than the number of Chinese. This sufficiently illustrates a tendency to comparative leniency towards foreign transgressors against law and regulations, considering their difficulties in understanding accurately the Chinese language, customs and conceptions. Complaint made by the article against the court as sticking to racial discrimination against foreigners is devoid of any ground and contrary to the statistical facts.

II. The article says, "China's courts are not free agents. The judiciary is not independent. It is too often the tool of the military and the political factions. The Woo-sung-Shanghai Garrison, usually acting on orders from military or party chiefs, in Nanking, arrests a man, announces to the press that he is guilty, and follows him into the court room where its agents interrupt the proceedings at will and, if they feel it necessary, lecture the judge, telling him what should be done."

"From our observations, it would seem that no court in China today would dare render a decision which would go against the wishes of strong military or political groups." And it goes on, saying, "Also large are the number of cases in which officials or other 'important' men have had cases against them dismissed when all the evidence indicated that a trial was in order."

Chinese jurists have enunciated the principle of judicial independence through the ages, and her history is abundant with instances in which generals, princes and emperors submitted themselves to the operation of law. Such traditional thought has been deeply rooted in the minds of the public. And since the introduction of the theory of the separation of three powers into China, the Chinese lay more stress upon division of power between the judiciary and the executive.

Judges receive protection from the law and constitution, with the permanency of their tenure of office guaranteed. They shall not be transferred without their consent or removed without going through the proceedings as provided in the disciplinary laws for public officials. It is quite unnecessary for them to crave favor from administrative or military dignitaries. Why should they stoop below their dignity simply to please others? Most of the criminal cases handled by the courts are sent over by the military or police authorities and quite a number of them were dismissed, irrespective of the wishes of the executive authorities. Among the persons convicted, many a high official can be found.

This statement has been confirmed by the statistics, which serve in themselves to frustrate the allegations in the article.

III. The article also says, "We have seen enough evidence to justify our saying that China does not have any part of a modern judicial system; that those unfortunate enough to run afoul of the 'law' are simply out of luck unless they have either sufficient friends or funds to get them out of trouble."

The writer seems to take for granted that Chinese court officials could be easily bribed and this simply betrays his inability to comprehend the personality of the judicial officials. Indeed, China is facing financial difficulties and judges are underpaid. This may lead some people to think that the judges could be easily bribed. The judges are equipped with professional abilities, which qualify them to do many kinds of important work. For instance, they could do well by practicing law or becoming legal advisers to commercial companies. A lawyer's fee for one case often surpasses one year's salary of a judge. The reason why they do not want to quit their present position and choose to stick to their work is that they have undergone highly professional training, and have a noble purpose of life, knowing that upon their shoulders rests the responsibility to uphold justice for the state. These fully demonstrate their real appreciation of spiritual values over material enjoyments.

Furthermore, most of the judges in Shanghai are old members of the former Shanghai Special Courts, who, during the early part of the war, fought desperately for independence in performing their duties in spite of constant threats and temptations from the Japanese and the puppets. Some of them even made the supreme sacrifice. Is it conceivable to suspect these judges who demonstrated unmistakably a strong character during days of tremendous difficulties and temptations as capable of receiving bribery, when the happy days of victory have come? The editor of *The Review*, who has been in the Orient for a considerable time, and is supposed to understand things Chinese, ought to be able to understand the Chinese conception of personal integrity.

(2) Relating to jails and detention houses.

I. Sanitary problems of prisons.

A. The article points out that "In one Shanghai jail—and Shanghai jails are supposed to be the best in China—more than 1,500 people are reported to use the same water tap. Many of the rooms have no window panes and, of course, no heat is provided during the winter. The jail has one open sewer, which, incidentally, is located directly beneath the one water tap, into which the excrement and other refuse from many of the cells is dumped."

The description of the dirty conditions is unbelievable. And a mere personal visit to the jail will tell the truth. As to the lack of heating

system in the winter, it is true. On account of the fabulous price of coal and other fuels, even the court rooms and offices of court officials are not provided with heat, as it is usually not bitterly cold in Shanghai.

B. The article says, "All of the country's jails are unfit for human occupation." And it goes on to say, "The average foreigner is not accustomed to living in such filthy surroundings as are common to most Chinese jails and is quite likely to die if detention is prolonged."

The judicial authorities have paid special attention to the sanitary conditions of prisons, especially the food and lodging for foreign prisoners, who are accustomed to a way of living different from the Chinese, so that they may keep up their health on a reasonable scale.

We give the kind of food they are used to (e.g., bread and milk), and allow them facilities as far as permissible by law. Although our jails can not yet be compared very favorably with the best jails in the world, it is certainly an exaggeration to say that a prisoner is quite likely to die, if detention is prolonged. Since the taking-over and reorganization of the prisons, two years have elapsed, and in the mean time, several hundred foreigners have been imprisoned and yet none of them has died.

C. The article says, "Furthermore, China has signed treaties of friendship with many foreign countries in which clauses of reciprocity are included. These bind the Chinese Government to provide jails having as nearly as possible the same facilities as the foreign contracting countries. We naturally do not expect modern, scientific, completely sanitary penitentiaries such as in America, but we do expect reasonably clean and healthy cells."

We have a big number of criminal cases in Shanghai and the prisons are inadequate to hold so many prisoners. Before the war, the courts bought more than 140 mow of land in a suburb of Shanghai and thereon built a very large modern jail, having a capacity of several thousand prisoners. When it was completed and ready for use, the war broke out, on August 13, 1937, and this new jail together with another jail nearby was destroyed and razed to the ground by the gunfire of the Japanese. After such a destruction, the judicial authorities can only avail themselves of the remaining prisons in the town.

While the detention houses in Hsi Nan Road and Chekiang Road (Northern) are comparatively old, the Shanghai Ward Road Jail and the Jail for Females and the Detention House of the Shanghai High Court are all most modern buildings. One of these buildings was once lent to the U.S. Army headquarters for temporary use. All these prisons not only stand first in the Far East, but also find few rivals in Europe and America, according to the opinion of U.S. Army officers.

II. Disciplinary problems of prisons.

The article says, "The question of 'key money' for better cells is said

to be common in virtually all of the city's lockups. Another interesting angle is that inmates swear that the 'key money' must be paid in U. S. dollars or gold bars, both of which are banned by 'law.' It also says, "In one jail it is reported that one can live as comfortably as in the Park Hotel if one pays enough. Food is brought in, if you pay; laundry is done, if you pay; visitors are admitted, if you pay; comfortable furniture and virtually all other amenities can be obtained, if you pay."

We have also heard that prison guards are reported to have occasionally taken tips; any such irregularities, whenever discovered, have been strictly dealt with according to regulations. With eradication of the bad practice in view, over and over again the court has posted notices asking the litigants and lawyers to cooperate with the court by refraining from giving any tip. It will be very much appreciated, if the writer of the article could give definite information of any actual case where prisoners pay for better cells. And the court will immediately order an investigation.

To say that a prisoner could pay to live as comfortably as in the best hotel is too far from fact. Unlike a hotel, where rooms are classified for different charges, a prison has cells of the same type. Several prisoners are put in one cell, and there are no special cells except those for sick prisoners. Receipt of foodstuff and clothes by the prisoners from their relatives is within a certain limit permitted by jail regulations. The law also permits relatives or friends to visit prisoners at prescribed times. We can confirm our statement by referring to the existing laws and regulations. It is utterly unfair to accuse the jail authorities for consenting to things permissible by law as a result of receiving "key money" or tips.

III. Imprisonment and release of prisoners.

The article says, "In some Shanghai jails where hundreds or thousands of 'suspects' are incarcerated, it is reliably reported that the majority of the inmates are never brought to trial. Many, of course, die in these pigsties while waiting month after month for trial. A large number, we are told, are merely kept for a few months and then released." It also says, "The number of prosecutors and judges is insufficient actually to try all those arrested on 'suspicion.' The result then, is that when the jails begin to get a bit too crowded, the prosecutors look over the lists of those whom they have no intention of trying and release a few who have been in longest."

In this connection, we wish to explain that all criminal cases have their definite time fixed by law for all legal proceedings. If the time is overdue without reasonable cause shown, the official in charge will be subject to punishment. There are various reasons for occasionally prolonging the detention of a prisoner,

such as waiting for a written reply from a distant place in the process of investigation, or appealing to the higher court from the judgment of the lower court, etc. If there is any delay there must be a legal reason for it. Surely, the prisoners are not incarcerated and then forgotten. Likewise, there are legal reasons for their release, such as amnesty, conclusion of the case, admission to bail, etc. Procurators release prisoners according to law; they do not do it at their free will.

In conclusion, we must make it clear that as to the equipment in the jails, one can readily see what the facts are by paying a personal visit, no more argument being necessary. As to the decisions rendered by court which involve complicated facts, delicate issues and legal prob-

lems, it is almost impossible for a layman, who has not even had a glance over the court records, to make a fair comment on the proceedings and judgments. It would be more dangerous if he has a biased mind or underlying motives.

All the judges, all the time, maintain the spirit of judicial independence in the performance of their functions. No interference on the part of military or political important personages nor untenable opinions created by any press, foreign or Chinese, could influence the courts in the process of their independent juridical reasoning and decisions. And *The Review's* threat that the United States might retaliate and that Japan might replace China in the near future is of no avail whatsoever.

Japanese Repatriates Terrorized On Return From Soviet Areas

By HUGH DEANE

Tokyo, May 25.

JAPANESE repatriates from Soviet areas who were active in trade unions or who are suspected of sympathy with communism are being terrorized upon their return, according to data compiled and published in part by *Jinmin Shimbun*, a Tokyo daily newspaper.

Members of Japanese trade unions formed in Soviet-held Dairen have been robbed and beaten up; one union leader named Matsunaga was killed aboard the *Enshu Maru* late in January. Women union members have been stripped naked and immersed in tubs of water; some have had their hair cut off.

In some cases, former officers, police, gendarmes, and other rightist elements engaged in acts of terrorism as soon as the vessels bearing the repatriates left Soviet ports. In other cases, government officials are said to have deliberately instigated terrorism upon arrival of the ships

in Japan. At the Japanese port of Sasebo, police reportedly offered rewards to repatriates who would reveal names of union members.

One repatriate claims that a police official said to him: "You can beat up members of trade unions, but don't kill them. Americans complain when we go too far."

Meanwhile a *United Press* story published here in the *Nippon Times* on May 17 declares that, according to an unnamed "reliable informant," "Russia is attempting to build up a 'fifth column' in Japan composed of 'indoctrinated' Japanese personnel repatriated from areas overrun by Soviet forces at the end of World War II."

"It was learned," *UP* reports, "that a number of suspects have been stopped at repatriation centers and questioned.... A man who interrogated a number of such suspects said 'they appear well trained and capable of avoiding errors which would lead to their detection.'"

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Arrest Of 1,200 Suspects Breaks Up Scheduled June 2 Rallies

THE tensely awaited June 2 nationwide student demonstrations against the continuation of the civil war, which were to be joined by other layers of Chinese society, failed to materialize mainly due to the "drastic measures" taken by the Garrison Headquarters in the major cities. According to a *United Press* survey at least 1,200 persons were arrested to frustrate the expression of student sentiment set for that date. The *Ta Kung Pao*, however, reported from Chungking that in that city alone 1,000 persons were incarcerated, including eight *Ta Kung Pao* reporters.

Official circles and a number of newspapers bluntly dubbed the scheduled parades a Communist attempt to seize power in China. Thus, the *North-China Daily News* heaved a sigh of relief on June 3 with the announcement: Communist Uprising Fails To Materialize. Official Government papers took a similar view of events, which on June 2 came to two peaceful demonstrations in Kunming and Kweilin, where a total of about 25,000 students paraded through the streets.

On June 2 itself, the police and gendarmes continued their mass arrests, although it was already evident that the youthful paraders had been cowed into submission by what the *Ta Kung Pao* called a "reign of terror." No other term can be applied to the killing of two students in Chungking, three in Wuhan, and five in Canton and the arrest of hundreds of suspects throughout the country.

In direct contravention of the Social Security Mandate passed by the State Council recently, which was the basis for the "drastic measures" taken by the military and police authorities against students, was the mammoth demonstration held by demobilized Youth Army men on June 2, with the overt connivance of the local authorities. Although one of the official complaints laid before the students at the height of their parades was the assertion that a political angle was injected into their peaceful rallies, the 10,000 strong ex-Youth Army rally was violently anti-Communist in character, sporting effigies of underground agitators and duped students. Official explanation of the occasion: anniversary of demobilization.

Every official statement on the cause of student unrest tended to brand the movement as Communist inspired. But in Peiping, Dr. Hu Shih, president of Peiping University, told a student meeting that it is "ridiculous to suppose the students are instigated by the Communists." Dean of Peita Law faculty, Professor Tsou Ping-ling, and a PPC member, said that he was "surprised over the

Chinese Body Asks Cut In Jap Shipping

THE Reparations Committee of the Chinese Steamship Owners' Association has requested the Executive Yuan to demand the curtailment of Japanese commercial shipping to 800,000 gross tons, and for certain restrictions on Japan's dockyards. The committee pointed to the Potsdam Agreement and the Cairo Conference where limitations on non-essential Japanese commercial shipping are set. The statement moreover emphasized that China should be entitled to a substantial quantity of Japanese shipping in the form of reparations because China was the first country to resist Japan and suffered 500,000 tons in shipping losses in the conflict. Japan should hand over to China 1,000,000 tons gross of merchant shipping, the committee said.

Generalissimo's allegation that the students are Communist-led." Tsou added: "The people who don't want the war to end don't suffer much from it... We, however, still remember Wen I-to and Li Kung-po...."

Students and newsmen arrested in Shanghai were to have been deported to Communist areas, according to an announcement by Mayor K. C. Wu. The 17-man committee appointed by the City Council to probe the student unrest arrived at the conclusion that these suspects should not be sent to Red areas, but should be released on bail and "should not undergo rough treatment." The issue of deportation of these arrested suspects has not been settled either way, while the detained are still held incarcerated.

The various universities in all major cities were virtually held in siege by military detachments and plainclothesmen with whom the students clashed now and then. Martial law was reinvoked in the north and here, and news censorship was imposed in Tientsin where the Garrison Headquarters ordered all news passed by its press department prior to publication.

Significant action came from North China professors who continued their strike in protest against the arrests of students and also asked for the end of the civil war. Their demands centered on the abolition of the Social Order Mandate the release of all arrested students, and restitution of freedom of speech, assembly and person.

The movement included 585 professors from Yenching, Tsinghua, Peking, Fine Arts College, Teachers' College, Sino-French College, Nankai University and Peiyang University. The professors' statement declared in part:

"The situation is not surpassed in urgency even by that which obtained in France around the time of the French Revolution and in Russia at the time of the October Revolution.... A study made by us convinces us that China is now on the brink of a collapse: politically, militarily, economically and culturally.... If the Government fails to seek a fundamental solution at an early date it will be destroyed along with all the rest.... If the party, Government, and military authorities want to save themselves as well as the people, the only course open to them is to stop the civil war immediately, to negotiate with the Communists sincerely, and then to achieve peace and to establish a coalition government in accordance with the PCC resolutions...."

The arrests of students and newspaper reporters working for liberal papers began shortly after the students' announcement of their intention to stage the June 2 demonstrations against the civil war. The arrests spread as June 2 approached and continued past that date.

The *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*, in an editorial on May 31, entitled *Courting Disaster*, said the new series of repressive measures is "no tribute to the statesmanship of the Chinese Government." The American journal warned against an "eventual blow-up which would have the potency of a delayed action bomb."

Counter-Offensive

FOR the first time in the two-year postwar history of China's civil war, the Chinese Communists proclaimed the arrival of the "eve of an overall counter-offensive of the entire liberated areas." The occasion was the reported annihilation of the 74th KMT division in Shantung, which drew much comment from the Communist press in the past two weeks.

Communist *New China News Agency* said that powerful offensives are being developed by the Red armies in Manchuria, North Honan, South Shansi, and along the Taiyuan-Shihchiachwang railway.

Reports reaching here via the news agencies told of heavy fighting in Manchuria, around Mukden, Meihokow, Changtu, Changchun, Faku; in Honan, around Anyang; in Shantung, mopping up operations by either side in the Mengyin-Ishui sector; and lesser battles in Anhwei, North Kiangsu and Shensi. Early this week the Communists claimed to have reached the outskirts of Yen-an, after capturing several intervening towns.

Following the unexpected visit of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to Mukden, press reports told of a decision to send "powerful Government reinforcements to Manchuria to meet the Communist menace." The importance of the Manchurian fighting was stressed by the Generalissimo's visit, as had earlier been that of the Hsuehchow and Tsinan fronts.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

LAST week American papers devoted considerable attention to the growing world food shortage and called for united action of all nations to solve this problem, with general recovery the primary objective, rather than individual. The *Christian Science Monitor* commented on one of the numerous reports recently appearing in the American press reviewing the world-wide strength of Communist parties.

FOOD

THE *Hartford* (Connecticut) *Courant* suggested that the "unrelated crisis actions of the past year," should be abandoned and their place taken by an overall plan which would cover the rehabilitation of all European countries, in fact, the European economy as a whole.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* pointed out that although the United States has in the past shared its grain with other countries where shortages abounded, the administration should now work out a "more orderly solution" to the problem of feeding Europe's hungry.

"Only by real cooperation — and real planning and economy by countries facing further grave shortages — will the tremendous issues of famine in Europe be met," the *Inquirer* declared.

Another paper which called for a new approach to the food shortage problem was the *St. Louis Star-Times*. The paper said that the "hunger argument" will be strong in future appeals, and where it can be shown, as in Greece and Turkey, "that we are strengthening the outposts against Communists, Congress probably will respond promptly."

The emotional approach, however, is insufficient, the paper declared. "Our aim must be to rebuild a world economic structure that will provide an environment essential for our own continued health. The agencies of the United Nations should assume their full responsibilities as fast as they are able."

The *Washington Star* assured its readers that a conference of itself cannot feed people. "The hungry cannot eat plans and resolutions." It advocated, even as other papers, joint action on the part of 34 Food Ministers, the alternative to such consultation and planning being last-minute improvisation.

The *New York Times* approved Herbert Hoover's plan, particularly in respect to the occupied territories. Of the three proposals previously advocated, which included leaving these countries to themselves, or sustaining them on American charity, the *Times* chose the third which called for putting these people on their own feet by creating conditions that will permit them, under close military supervision, to restore their

industrial production and resume exports.

Hoover's demand that the United States stop spending its billions upon billions in relief through five or six different agencies, whose activities are frequently not coordinated, likewise received the approval of the *Times*, which called for their centralization "in a manner which will insure a single clear aim and a larger measure of efficiency."

Harold E. Stassen's plan to earmark 10 percent of American production for world distribution had opinion divided.

The *Minneapolis Morning Tribune* said the plan was sound in basic conception and the figure for distribution could be decided upon at a later date.

The *Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News*, while not specifically opposing Stassen's idea, called his attention to the fact that not "many charted courses involving foreign affairs have lasted as long as a year."

COMMUNISM

A SERIES of surveys and reports by American correspondents and foreign affairs experts in the last two weeks all tended to show the growing strength of Communist movements throughout the world, especially in Asiatic countries. A similar survey carried by the *Christian Science Monitor* compiled by two of its correspondents said that "Communists in every major country of the Far East have reached an unprecedented high point in political power and influence, and the Chinese Communists are actually and potentially the most powerful."

The journal commented editorially on the above report and wrote:

"Communism is making a great bid for the awakening masses of Asia. One of its chief talking points is racial equality. And its arguments cannot be countered simply by citing the Christian teachings of universal brotherhood."

The manner in which the United States could "easily, yet boldly, undercut the Communist appeal to Asians would be to get rid of the obsolete immigration and naturalization restrictions directed against Orientals on racial grounds," the *Monitor* suggested.

"This would be a very small drop in the American population bucket, but it would remove one of the deepest causes of Asian bitterness against the United States . . . The important point for Americans to grasp is that Asian resentment does not rest on American exclusion of an inconsiderable handful of immigrants, but on the singling out of Asian nations by law as 'inferior peoples . . .,' " the *Christian Science Monitor* pointed out.

COL Index

LAST week the cost of living index which had been frozen since January was resuscitated at the level of 23,500 times 1936 for workers, and 16,400 times for white-collared employees. Compared with the 7,945 for workers, and 6,614 for employees, in January, the increase was slightly less than three times the pre-congealed level.

Observers viewed this measure as an astute move on the part of the Government to pacify the workers in anticipation of the June 2 demonstrations which they had been asked to join. The workers appeared to be satisfied with the increases for the moment, although the more realistic COL index reported in the press was nearer 32,000.

The local press reported that employers were "jolted" by this three-fold increase of the COL index.

For some reason the announcement that the Legislative Yuan had abolished the strike ban in Chinese labor union law at the insistence of Dr. Sun Fo, who called the provision "undemocratic" was ignored by commentators. One of the possible reasons for this lack of enthusiasm may be the existence of the Social Order Mandate which automatically reimposes the strike ban struck off the labor union law.

A *United Press* report from Canton said that the authorities there had closed down the *Daily Tribune*, leftist paper, and arrested all its employees. The arrested included Ta Kung Pao correspondent Cheng Heng, and Li Chung, editor of the independent *Chien Jue Jih Pao*. It was alleged that explosives were uncovered in the offices of the *Tribune*, in addition to documents alleging connection with Communists in India. Democratic League Leader Liang Shou-ming, according to the dispatch, revealed that Premier Chang Chun told him he disapproved of the mass raids in major cities which he called "independent" and without the prior approval of the competent authorities.

The Nationalist forces have effected a "strategic withdrawal" necessitated by the problems of the defense of the immediate outposts of Mukden, of the three cities surrounding the city: Changtu, Tsinyuan and Kaiyuan, according to UP, Chinese press reports said the situation was "critical" at Tieling and Fushun, and martial law was proclaimed in Mukden.

A spokesman of the Direct Tax Bureau told the *Sin Wan Pao* that a special business tax is being collected as from May in the Shanghai area.

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Who's Who in China

MAJOR-GENERAL CHIEN CHANG-TSU of Chinese Air Force, technical expert, President of (Chinese) Aeronautical Engineering, Central University; born at Changshu, Kiangsu, August 7, 1901; graduate of Tsinghua College, Peiping, 1919; S.B., Mass. Inst. of Tech. in Mechanical Engineering; S. M., Mass.



Major-General Chien Chang-tsu
(錢昌幹字萃覺)

Int. of Tech. in Aeronautics, 1923; graduate of Curtiss Flying School, 1923; Mineola, Long Island, N.Y.; graduate Contract Termination and Readjustment; research cadet officer of Industrial Mobilization and Demobilization, Army Industrial College, Washington, D.C., 1944; assistant professor of Engineering, Tsinghua University, 1926-27; chief of Planning Section of Bureau of Public Works of Hangchow Municipal Government, 1927; secretary and chief translator with rank of lieutenant colonel, Bureau of Aviation of National Military Council, 1928; chief technical instructor of Aviation School, Central Military Academy, 1929-32; associate research member, Committee of Ordnance Research, Bureau of Ordnance, 1931; professor of Aeronautical Engineering, National Central University, 1930-32; chief, Technical Division, Commission of Aeronautical Affairs, 1934-36; member of National Defense Planning Commission, later member of National Resources Commission, 1932-37; commandant with rank of colonel, Air Force Technical School, 1936-38; made inspection trip around the world, July, 1936-March 1937; deputy director of Technical Department, Commission of Aeronautical Affairs, 1938-39; director of Second Aircraft Works, COAA, 1939-41; government representative, Central Aircraft Mfg. Co., in Yunnan, 1941-42; commander of Air Defense, Laining Yunnan, 1941-42; chief councillor, COAA, 1945-46; technical expert, War Production Board, 1945-46; now, Director of Research and Development (General Staff, G-6), Ministry of National Defense; member, Material Supply Commission, Executive Yuan; delegate of Social Prominence Group to National Assembly; president, Aeronautical Engineering Society; council member of Chinese Institute of Engineers and of Chinese Institute of Mechanical Engineers; Foreign Fellow, American Institute of Aeronautical Sciences; translated: R. A. F. (Advanced Flying) Training Manual, 1931; wrote report: Technical Observation of Aeronautical Progress Around the World, 1937; frequently contributes articles on aviation and scientific research to various newspapers and magazines; address: Directorate of Research and Development, Ministry of National Defense, Nanking.

What Chinese Papers Say...

THE week came to a close with the three liberal papers the *Wen Wei Pao*, *Lien Ho Jih Pao* and *Sin Min Wan Pao* still bearing the official publication ban, leaving the *Ta Kung Pao* as the only newspaper here which expressed opinion not fully in concurrence with official views. Comment on the student, peace and economic issues, perforce, was somewhat one-sided.

PEACE

ACHIEVE Security Through Peace was the title of a *Ta Kung Pao* editorial on the eve of the awaited nation-wide demonstrations which were to have been led by students, but which failed to materialize. The paper said that the "angry wave of students' strikes" could have been brought to an end, after the students had given vent to their feelings, but for the "unfortunate measures" which have stimulated their resentment.

In particular, the paper said, the beatings and arrests of students have prevented a number of universities from resuming their classes. "Because of these arrests, not only the strike situation became hopeless, but the professors have joined the students."

"If as a result of the student strikes the Government should become jittery," the *Ta Kung Pao* continued, "as if a major crisis were imminent, it would be unduly excited." The paper said that the students were "good children of the state, and even if a few of them have party affiliations, not all of them are enemies of the Government."

If the students are dealt with in a high-handed manner, will they not really be driven into the opposing camp? the *Ta Kung Pao* inquired.

The *Ho Ping Jih Pao* (*Peace Daily*) the KMT Army mouthpiece titled its editorial the Suppression of Reaction and Protection of Youth. The paper said that military and police authorities have begun to take drastic measures against the "reactionary Communist secret agents." Among those arrested, the paper claimed, were students who are Communists and non-student promoters of violence.

"Everyone should understand that this measure is not high-handed dealing with the students. Rather is it a measure desired by the masses and required for the maintenance of peace and order, and is designed to suppress reaction. Everyone should be pleased that in this manner an extremely grave commotion... has been averted," the *Peace Daily* concluded.

PPC APPEAL

THE *Sin Wan Pao*, reportedly connected with the CC Clique, said that President Chiang's statement and the PPC appeal indicate

that everyone hopes for an early restoration of peace. "Whether or not peace can be achieved, depends entirely upon the attitude of the Chinese Communists," the paper declared.

The *Ho Ping Jih Pao* said that peace is desired by all, but stressed that, "at least, those who desire peace should not do so in an irresponsible manner."

"The best way to achieve peace is the fighting done by the Government troops, and will remain so until the Communists have repented their past actions," the *Peace Daily* asserted.

FINANCE

THE question of goods importation by persons having access to foreign exchange apart from official sources was raised by the *Ta Kung Pao*. The paper declared that such imports should be permitted beyond the quotas allocated. However, the National Economic Council had vetoed this proposal on the ground that were this allowed it would stimulate black market dealings in foreign currency.

The *Ta Kung Pao* said that the failure to pass this measure allowing for importation of goods by persons able to secure their own foreign exchange has led to a serious reduction in imports, while no surcease in the black market foreign exchange rate has been evident. If the above-mentioned proposal were approved it would stimulate the rate somewhat, the paper said, but pointed out that "useful commodities would be available here in greater volume."

"At this time, when the entire nation is looking forward to the American loan, we would like to see this question brought up for reconsideration by the Government, for it might be an effective way of replenishing our depleted resources," the *Ta Kung Pao* continued.

Effective restrictions, of course, should be imposed on the importation of luxury and non-essential goods, the paper concluded.

Concerning the rumor that crossed bank checks would be issued for circulation, the *Chung Hwa Jih Pao*, Young China Party organ, said that it hoped this "was only a rumor." It pointed to the issue of such checks by the puppet administration shortly before V-J Day and after the issue of CRB\$10,000 notes, which, the paper said, indicated the then precarious economic situation. "If this rumor should materialize would it not be tantamount to telling the people that the future of the fapi is even more hopeless than that of the puppet currency?"

"In a word, the issue of crossed bank checks could be a measure that is harmful both to the country and the people, and it would certainly do more harm than good," the paper said.

Increased Production Costs Send Commodities Up To New Highs

FINANCIAL and commodity quotations again ruled firm during the week ending May 31 because of various rumors, including the impending introduction of a new currency, lifting of the ban on free trading in gold bars and foreign exchange, and revision of the foreign exchange rate.

The most serious development during the week was the rise in the price of rice. From CNC\$385,000 on May 24 the price rose to CNC\$450,000 per picul on May 26. Although the price dropped to CNC\$400,000 on May 31, the seriousness of the problem must not be overlooked as rice prices in the producing areas are reported to have been increased.

New Record Highs Hit

Prices for cotton yarn and cotton cloth also rose during the week. Cotton yarn of 20 counts, which had been quoted around CNC\$7,000,000, appreciated to CNC\$8,000,000 on May 30 and further to CNC\$8,500,000 on May 31, showing a very firm trend in the market. The reason advanced for this price hike was said to be the increased cost of production as a result of the unfreezing of the cost of living index.

New records highs have also been established in the prices of raw silk and artificial silk because of the high cost of production of cocoons this year and the small stock available in town. Raw silk of Class A soared to CNC\$29,000,000 on June 2.

The wholesale commodity price index for Shanghai for the week ending May 24 as compiled by the China Institute of Economic Research is given below:

Wholesale Commodity Price Index in Shanghai

Basic:—1936—1

	Week Ending May 17	Week Ending May 24
General Index	31,825	32,721
Food	23,824	24,906
Textiles	28,901	29,927
Metals	47,075	46,474
Building Materials	43,816	43,603
Chemicals	52,785	54,159
Fuel	33,879	34,243
Miscellaneous	29,256	30,682

The cost of living index for May as announced by the authorities was 2,350,000 against 794,500 in January for workers and 1,640,000 against 661,400 in January for salaried employees. Workers' cost of living indices for May are given below:

Basic:—1936—100

General Index	2,350,000
Food	2,622,000
Housing	1,470,000
Clothing	3,390,000
Miscellaneous	2,183,000

The Government upheld its order that stockbrokers must pay their deposits and margins in 36th Year Treasury Notes and Bonds, despite

the repeated protests of the stockbrokers. As a result, the stock market ruled quiet during the week and started to drop in earnest on June 2. According to the latest government instruction, all deposits and margin must be paid in the 36th Year Treasury Notes and Bonds not later than June 15.

March Imports, Exports

According to Customs reports, China's foreign trade in the month of March, 1947 showed an import excess of CNC\$285,064,580,000 as compared with CNC\$135,000,000,000 in February. Total imports in March were valued at CNC\$430,050,012,000 against CNC\$216,888,781,000 in February. Total exports in March were CNC\$144,985,432,000 against CNC\$81,882,144,000 in February.

Of the March imports, CNC\$364,939,877,000 came through Shanghai while exports to the value of CNC\$54,324,040,000 passed through this city.

Soap, candles, oils, fats, waxes,

gum, and resins represented the most important imports for the month, totalling CNC\$50,636,943,000 and holding the first position in the list. Machinery and tools followed, occupying second place. Metals and ores filled third place.

Among the exports, oils, tallow and wax occupied first place, totalling CNC\$39,924,189,000; animals and animal products second place, totalling CNC\$24,020,593,000; piece goods third place, totalling CNC\$12,738,608,000.

The following list gives the comparative figures for some of Shanghai's leading commodity prices:

	May 24 CNC\$	May 31 CNC\$
Bond C	13,900	15,000
Wing On Textile	7,550	6,960
Mayar Silk	30,500	—
Ewo Cotton	74,000	77,000
Rice	385,000	400,000
Wheat flour	120,000	130,000
Peanut oil	550,000	560,000
20's Yarn	7,000,000	7,850,000
Raw silk	19,700,000	25,500,000
Rayon	18,100,000	20,600,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	72,000	75,000
Koo Ban Soap	368,000	384,000
My Dear Matches	2,580,000	2,630,000
Newsprint	215,000	220,000

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

Tientsin may very soon experience a serious food shortage unless the government ban on private importation of flour is lifted and sufficient foreign exchange granted or provision of greatly needed supplies made from government stockpiles; AP reported from North China. An application of flour importers to bring in 2,000,000 bags of flour was rejected recently by the authorities.

The formal inauguration of China-America flights by the China National Aviation Corporation was made this week with the departure of a CNAC plane carrying passengers and cargo for San Francisco via Guam. Regular flights are tentatively scheduled once a fortnight, leaving Shanghai on the 1st and 16th of the month.

The U.S. Department of Justice granted permission to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society to extend its corporate affidavit to affect 2,000 Jewish displaced persons in Shanghai. This committee has thus far aided 1,200 persons in emigrating from Shanghai to Australia, Latin America and the United States.

The Greater Shanghai City Planning Study Committee of the City Council decided last week that the Dazang airfield will be used as an international airdrome

with additional facilities for the landing of seaplanes.

The U.S. War Department, according to advices from southern cotton centers, will purchase approximately 350,000 bales of raw cotton for shipment to Germany and Japan before October, 1947. It is expected that private exporters will take over by that date.

Macao last week was placed in a state of "full preparedness" in order to meet possible incursion by Chinese troops, according to a UP dispatch. Machineguns were posted along the border of the colony and certain classes of reservists placed on the alert, while curfew was declared. These precautions, the report said, were connected with Chinese demands for restitution of Macao to China, the latest being a resolution in the City Council here.

The price control committee decided in Nanking to permit public utilities to increase their rates beginning June 1. The rate has not yet been decided upon but the mooted percentage considered is reported to be 100, as against the 400 to 500 percent asked by the utility operators.

The commodity price index as reported by the *Ta Kung Pao* for the week ending May 31 was set at 32,700 times the 1936 base.

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NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	75	77	
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.	
6.40	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH	A	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN	D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
8.31	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A SOOCHOW	D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D SOOCHOW	A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
9.25	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.55	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH	D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D WUSIH	A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		30.03	3.33	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW	D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.18	D CHANGCHOW	A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG	D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D TANYANG	A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG	D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D WEST	A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING	D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class		II Class		III Class		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses		"Tai Hu" Express
		Ordinary Express		Ordinary Express		Ordinary Express		I	II	
SHANGHAI N. TO:-										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.		24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28	
I, II III	West Lake	II, III	IV	I, II III	I, II H'chow Throu.	II, III	I, II III	STATIONS		I, II III	II, III	I, II N'king Throu.	IV	I, II III	West Lake	II, III IV	I, II III	
Exp.	Exp.	Ord.	Mixed	Exp.	Exp.	Ord.	Exp.			Exp.	Ord.	Exp.	Mixed	Exp.	Exp.	Ord.	Exp.	
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D	SHANGHAI NORTH	A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D	SHANGHAI WEST	D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A	SUNGKIANG	D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	23.55	D	SUNGKIANG	A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A	KASHING	D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D	KASHING	A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D	YEHZAH	D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A	CHANGAN- TSENG	D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D	CHANGAN- TSENG	A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	↓ A	HANGCHOW	D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class		II Class		III Class		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses		"West Lake" Express
		Ordinary Express		Ordinary Express		Ordinary Express		I	II	
SHANGHAI N. TO:-										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEZHAI	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION